

**PUBLIC LANDS AND UTAH COMMUNITIES:  
A STATEWIDE SURVEY OF  
UTAH RESIDENTS**

**Summary Report of Research Findings**

**Submitted to:**

**Public Lands Policy Coordination Office  
Office of the Governor  
State of Utah**

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## Executive Summary

This report summarizes results from a 2007 statewide survey of Utah residents that was designed to assess ways in which social and economic conditions across the state may be influenced by public lands and the use and management of natural resources that those lands contain. Survey questionnaires were mailed to a randomly selected sample of 8,384 households located across all 29 of the counties in Utah. Questionnaires were returned by an adult respondent from 3,799 of those households, representing an overall response rate of 45.3%. Prior to analysis survey responses from the 29 individual counties were grouped into eleven multi-county clusters, each comprised of two to four adjoining counties. Within each of these clusters the responses for individual counties were statistically weighted to insure accurate representation based on variations in county population sizes and differing numbers of responses. The analytic findings presented in this report focus on survey response patterns for these eleven multi-county areas.

Key findings from this survey include the following:

- Across all areas of the state, Utah residents report extensive participation in a broad range of recreational activities that occur on public lands. The six recreational activities that were reported by survey participants most frequently included camping, picnicking, day hiking, wildlife viewing, visiting historic sites, and sightseeing or pleasure driving. One-half or more of respondents in each of the eleven multi-county clusters reported participation in all of these activities on public land areas in Utah during the past twelve months.
- Substantial variations in levels of participation in some public land recreation activities are evident across specific localized areas of Utah. For example, participation in mountain biking and in downhill skiing/snowboarding were reported by a considerably higher proportion of respondents from the Morgan County/Summit County/Wasatch County area than was the case for any other area of the state. Participation in hunting was highest among respondents from the Beaver County/Juab County/Millard County area and the Carbon County/Emery County area. While participation in ATV riding was surprisingly high statewide, reports of participation ranged from slightly more than one-fourth of respondents in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber county area to two-thirds of respondents in the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area.
- Direct household participation in resource-based economic activities that require allocation of permits by land management agencies was relatively low across all areas of Utah. The highest percentage of respondents indicating that a member of their household engaged in commercial activity permitted by the U.S. Forest service occurred in the Carbon/Emery county area, where 13.8% of respondents indicated such activity. Indications of household involvement in activities requiring a permit from the Bureau of Land Management occurred most frequently in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county area, where 18% of respondents reported participation in such permitted use.

- The percentages of respondents indicating that a member of their household is involved in commercial activity or employment involving the use or processing of various natural resources was relatively low across all areas of the state. Participation in livestock grazing was reported most frequently by respondents of the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area (17.2%). Participation in mining of coal or other minerals occurred most often in the Carbon/Emery county area (19.0%). Participation in oil and gas exploration and development was reported most frequently in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county area (20.4%).
- Survey participants' opinions about the importance of various public land resources to the quality of life in their communities highlighted several key issues. Respondents generally considered water resources used for agriculture, water resources used for homes and businesses, water resources that provide fish and wildlife habitat, areas with trees and vegetation that provide wildlife habitat, and areas that attract recreational uses and tourism to be most important for local quality of life.
- Utahans place considerable value on public land environments and exhibit strong attachments to the environmental settings that they provide. A substantial majority of respondents across all areas of the state indicated that natural environments provided by Utah public lands are a key part of their lives and their sense of well-being, and also indicated that public lands are important contributors to the culture and heritage of their communities.
- Attitudes and preferences regarding specific public land management priorities varied considerably with respect to individual management issues and across areas of the state. For example, while in most areas there was little support for a major increase in timber harvest from public lands, nearly four out of ten respondents from the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area expressed a preference for major increases in timber harvest. Preference for a major increase in wilderness designation was expressed by fewer than 15% of respondents in all areas of Utah except the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area, where over 25% of respondents indicated that they would like to see major increases. Support for a major increase in livestock grazing levels was very low in most areas, but supported by one out of five respondents from the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area.

## **Introduction**

This report provides a detailed summary of results from a 2007 statewide survey of Utah residents that was designed to assess the variety of ways in which social and economic conditions are linked to public lands and natural resources across the state. Adult residents from each of Utah's 29 counties were selected at random for participation in the survey, and asked to complete a mailed questionnaire focusing on public land and resource topics. Major topics addressed in the survey included: participation in broad range of public land recreation activities; participation in various non-commercial uses of public land resources; participation in and levels of household dependence on commercial activities associated with public lands and resources; attitudes about the importance of various public land uses and activities for local quality of life; levels of personal identification with and attachment to public land environments; attitudes and preferences regarding the use and management of public land resources; and opinions about and experiences with public land management agencies and the public participation processes that they utilize.

The general population survey results reported here represent just one component of a multi-pronged research project on Socioeconomic Linkages to Public Lands that was conducted during 2006-2008 by an interdisciplinary research team at Utah State University. Other project components included studies of off-highway vehicle use, livestock grazing use, the impacts of wild and scenic river designations, and watershed management issues. An integrated overview of key findings from all of these project components is provided in a separate project report.

## **Study Approach**

### **Survey Design and Data Collection**

Prior to initiating the statewide general public survey, members of the study team engaged in several data collection activities designed to identify key topics and themes pertaining to the linkages between social and economic conditions and public lands in Utah. A series of meetings with staff members from the Utah Governor's Office of Public Land Policy Coordination provided the initial framework for the thematic focus and scope of the project. A statewide general population telephone survey was conducted in May, 2006 to help the study team identify and prioritize key social and economic linkages between Utah communities and public land resources. The study team also solicited ideas and feedback from county commissioners and other local government officials through a series of meetings with the Natural Resources Subcommittee of the Utah Association of Counties, and with participants in multi-county Association of Government meetings across the state. In addition, input on key issues of concern and on questionnaire content was solicited from agency professionals within the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service. Following these preliminary data collection and analysis activities, members of the study team developed a self-completion questionnaire (Appendix A) to assess the ways in which Utah residents utilize, interact with, and think about public lands and public land management issues.

The sampling strategy for the survey involved selection of random probability samples of households from each of Utah's twenty-nine counties. A national firm specializing in survey sampling (Survey Sampling International) was contacted and asked to provide mailing address information for samples of 588 households in each of the state's six metropolitan counties (Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington, and Weber counties) and samples of 353

households in each of the twenty-three nonmetropolitan counties. The targeted statewide total sample based on this allocation was 11,647. However, Survey Sampling International was unable to provide samples of the requested size in five of Utah's more rural counties (Beaver, Daggett, Piute, Rich, and Wayne) due to the combined effects of low population size and inadequate access to mailing address information derived from telephone listings and other public records used to develop sampling lists. As a result, the total initial sample size for the combined 29 counties in Utah was 10,722 residential addresses (see Table 1).

The survey administration process included up to five separate mailings to each household address included in the samples, using procedures popularized by Dillman (1978; 2007). A pre-notification letter announcing the study and indicating that recipient households were being asked to participate in the survey was mailed to all sampled households in April, 2007. An initial first-class mailing of questionnaire packets (including an explanatory cover letter, questionnaire booklet, Utah map designating county boundaries and major public land areas, and postage-paid return envelope) was then mailed to all sampled households on May 7. Cover letters requested that the questionnaire be completed by the adult member of the household whose birthday had occurred most recently, an approach that provides for randomized selection of individual respondents within sampled households. This initial mailing of survey materials was followed one week later by a reminder postcard designed to encourage response. Follow-up mailings of questionnaire packets to non-responding households occurred in late May and again in late June.



**Table 1. Sample size and survey response rates for individual Utah counties.**

	<u>Initial sample</u>	<u>Undeliverable</u>	<u>Adjusted sample</u>	<u>Responses</u>	<u>Response Rate</u>
Beaver	173	110	63	24	38.1%
Box Elder	353	35	318	150	47.2%
Cache	588	94	494	251	50.8%
Carbon	353	71	282	111	39.4%
Daggett	183	110	73	41	56.2%
Davis	588	91	497	164	33.0%
Duchesne	353	89	264	109	41.3%
Emery	328	126	202	110	54.5%
Garfield	353	93	260	126	48.5%
Grand	353	47	306	146	47.7%
Iron	353	58	295	142	48.1%
Juab	353	61	292	135	48.6%
Kane	353	84	269	133	49.4%
Millard	353	69	284	139	50.0%
Morgan	353	84	269	142	52.8%
Piute	92	31	61	29	47.5%
Rich	272	116	156	66	42.3%
Salt Lake	588	90	498	206	41.4%
San Juan	353	59	294	124	42.2%
Sanpete	353	69	284	135	47.5%
Sevier	353	76	277	140	50.5%
Summit	353	107	246	113	45.9%
Tooele	353	58	295	113	38.3%
Uintah	353	77	276	121	40.9%
Utah	588	84	504	235	46.6%
Wasatch	353	90	263	127	48.3%
Washington	588	112	476	215	45.2%
Wayne	145	70	75	41	54.7%
Weber	588	77	511	211	41.3%
<b>Statewide total</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>45.3%</b>

Substantial numbers of the pre-notification letters and questionnaire packets were returned by the U.S. Postal service as undeliverable, due primarily to incorrect or incomplete address information or to residential relocation by individuals whose names appeared on address labels. In combination, 2,338 of the originally sampled household across the state were deleted from the sample due to delivery problems, resulting in an adjusted total sample size of 8,384. The adjusted sample sizes within individual counties also declined, resulting in relatively small samples in several of Utah's most rural counties (particularly Beaver, Daggett, Piute, and Wayne counties). As indicated in Table 1, the final statewide survey response rate produced by this five-wave mailing process was 45.3%. Response rates for individual counties ranged from a low of 33% in Davis County to a high of over 56% in Daggett County.

### **Analysis Approach**

The relatively small numbers of responses obtained for some counties make it difficult to pursue an analysis of the survey data at the individual county level. The numbers of cases available in many counties are simply not sufficient to produce accurate estimates for county-wide populations as a whole. Given this, the analytic results presented throughout the remainder of this report are based on clustered groupings of two to four geographically-adjacent counties. The eleven county clusters and the number of survey responses available for analysis in each are reported in Table 2. For each multi-county cluster, survey responses for the component counties were statistically weighted prior to analysis, in order to adjust for variations in county population sizes, sampling ratios, and numbers of responses. These multi-county groupings, which were determined in consultation with the Utah Governor's Office of Public Land Policy Coordination, provide for a more reliable estimation of social and economic linkages to public lands across

**Table 2. Multi-county clusters used for survey data analysis, and numbers of survey responses available for analysis in each cluster.**

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<u>Counties included in cluster</u>	<u>Number of responses for cluster</u>
Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber counties	816
Cache and Rich counties	317
Box Elder and Tooele counties	263
Morgan, Summit and Wasatch counties	382
Daggett, Duchesne and Uintah counties	271
Carbon and Emery counties	221
Piute, Sanpete and Sevier counties	304
Beaver, Juab and Millard counties	297
Garfield, Kane and Wayne counties	301
Grand and San Juan counties	270
Iron and Washington counties	357

eleven different sub-regions of the state than could be accomplished with county-level analyses. Tabular summaries of survey response patterns for individual counties are available upon request through the author of this report, or through the Office of Public Land Policy Coordination.

The remainder of this report provides a comparative analysis of response patterns to questions included in the survey questionnaire across each of these eleven multi-county clusters. Detailed tables are utilized to report survey response patterns (with data presented in the form of percentages of total response unless otherwise noted) for each of the questions considered in the analysis. Graphic figures are also utilized to provide a more readily-interpreted visual representation of response patterns and differences across the multi-county clusters for key survey questions.

## **Respondent Characteristics**

Table 3 summarizes selected social and demographic characteristics of survey participants for each of the eleven multi-county clusters. In each of these areas a higher-than-anticipated proportion of the respondents were men, even though within-household sampling using the “most recent birthday” method would generally be expected to produce approximately equal percentages of male and female respondents. This likely reflects a tendency for the survey questions to appear somewhat more salient to men, possibly due to their more active involvement in certain types of economic as well as non-economic uses of public land resources. In all areas of the state relatively few responses were obtained from individuals under the age of 30, with the largest proportion of respondents falling between 30 and 59 years of age. The percentages of respondents with a college education (or more) varied widely across areas of the

**Table 3. Summary statistics for selected socio-demographic characteristics of survey respondents.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
<b>Respondent Sex</b>											
Male	68.0%	65.9%	69.8%	69.3%	63.9%	75.4%	68.7%	73.2%	67.7%	66.5%	68.5%
Female	32.0%	34.1%	30.2%	30.7%	36.1%	24.6%	31.3%	26.8%	32.3%	33.5%	31.5%
<b>Respondent Age</b>											
under 30	4.8%	11.2%	6.7%	3.9%	6.6%	4.1%	7.6%	6.4%	1.5%	5.9%	5.4%
30-59	57.3%	61.6%	56.9%	64.9%	51.8%	50.2%	45.7%	50.9%	41.2%	50.2%	42.0%
60 or older	37.9%	37.2%	36.4%	31.2%	41.6%	45.7%	46.7%	42.7%	57.3%	44.3%	52.6%
<b>Educational Attainment</b>											
4-year college degree or higher	48.5%	50.7%	34.1%	60.0%	25.4%	25.5%	31.9%	27.6%	39.6%	44.1%	43.2%
<b>Residency Status</b>											
Year-round residents	98.9%	97.9%	98.5%	96.4%	98.0%	98.1%	99.0%	98.2%	92.2%	98.4%	96.1%
<b>Length of Residence</b>											
under 2 years	1.8%	6.0%	3.9%	4.7%	2.2%	0.9%	3.3%	1.1%	3.9%	1.8%	4.6%
2-5 years	10.4%	8.5%	13.9%	15.7%	8.1%	5.8%	10.9%	11.0%	6.4%	9.6%	23.7%
6-10 years	8.7%	9.2%	14.9%	15.9%	4.9%	6.5%	9.0%	6.0%	8.7%	8.6%	15.2%
10-20 years	16.9%	16.1%	14.5%	27.8%	16.6%	9.8%	20.3%	11.5%	24.1%	18.2%	24.5%
over 20 years	62.2%	60.2%	52.9%	36.0%	68.1%	77.0%	56.5%	70.5%	56.9%	61.8%	32.1%
<b>Household Size</b>											
1 person	14.3%	9.7%	10.4%	10.6%	11.0%	18.2%	16.0%	14.1%	19.1%	13.9%	10.4%
2 persons	35.7%	37.0%	33.7%	37.0%	40.0%	46.8%	42.8%	38.8%	48.1%	45.8%	46.3%
3-4 persons	28.0%	33.0%	29.9%	34.0%	28.6%	25.7%	22.0%	28.4%	22.5%	23.6%	22.0%
5 or more persons	22.0%	20.3%	25.9%	18.4%	20.3%	9.2%	19.2%	18.8%	10.3%	16.7%	21.3%

**Table 3 (continued).**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>											
LDS	71.7%	83.6%	79.6%	51.3%	71.1%	57.2%	82.4%	83.5%	71.4%	56.0%	70.5%
Other religions	16.6%	10.6%	13.0%	29.4%	20.6%	27.1%	10.1%	7.3%	16.5%	24.8%	20.7%
No religion	11.7%	5.8%	7.4%	19.3%	8.3%	15.7%	7.5%	9.2%	12.1%	19.2%	8.8%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>											
White/Caucasian	94.0%	96.1%	95.6%	96.6%	95.2%	96.1%	96.4%	95.3%	96.2%	95.4%	97.7%
Black/African American	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Hispanic/Latino	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%
Asian	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Native American	0.8%	0.4%	3.0%	0.5%	3.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.8%	3.7%	3.1%	1.2%
Other race	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	1.9%	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>Household Income</b>											
under \$25,000	12.3%	8.2%	12.2%	8.9%	18.3%	18.0%	21.6%	15.3%	22.8%	14.8%	11.6%
\$25,000-\$49,999	22.0%	32.8%	27.6%	18.4%	26.1%	30.3%	37.7%	32.1%	35.3%	33.5%	31.8%
\$50,000-\$99,999	44.2%	43.3%	47.1%	35.8%	41.2%	43.9%	31.7%	41.7%	33.6%	43.0%	37.5%
\$100,000 or more	21.6%	15.6%	13.1%	37.0%	14.5%	7.8%	9.2%	10.9%	8.3%	8.7%	19.1%

state, ranging from a low of approximately 25% in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah and the Carbon/Emery clusters to a high of 60% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster.

Nearly all respondents identified themselves as year-round residents of the communities where they were contacted. In all areas most respondents indicated that they had lived in their current community of residence for ten years or more; long-term (over 20 years) residence was especially prevalent in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Carbon/Emery, and Beaver/Juab/Millard clusters. In all areas respondents most frequently reported that their households were comprised of two persons; the combined percentage of one-person and two-person households was highest in the Carbon/Emery and Garfield/Kane/Wayne clusters, and lowest in the Box Elder/Tooele, Cache/Rich, and Morgan/Summit/Wasatch clusters.

Respondents from each of the multi-county clusters were most likely to report that they are affiliated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, with the percentages of respondents who are LDS ranging from lows of approximately 51% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster and 56% in the Grand/San Juan cluster to highs of nearly 84% in the Cache/Rich and Beaver/Juab/Millard clusters. The percentage of respondents identifying themselves as white/Caucasian was overwhelmingly high across all of the clusters. In most areas respondents were most likely to report annual household income levels in the \$50,000-\$99,999 range. Reports of annual income levels in excess of \$100,000 occurred most frequently in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch, Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, and Iron/Washington clusters, while household incomes below \$25,000 were most common in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Carbon/Emery, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne clusters.

When asked to report their political orientations, respondents throughout Utah were most likely to indicate that they adhere to either conservative or moderately conservative political

perspectives (Table 4). Political conservatism was especially evident among respondents living in the Box Elder/Tooele, Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Beaver/Juab/Millard, Garfield/Kane/Wayne, Grand/San Juan, and Iron/Washington county clusters. Although more liberal political orientations are relatively uncommon in all areas of Utah, the percentages of respondents who indicated that they hold either moderately liberal or liberal political views were highest in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch and Carbon/Emery clusters.

## **Key Study Findings**

### **Recreational and Other Non-Economic Uses of Public Lands**

The first series of questions included in the survey questionnaire focused on respondents' participation in a variety of recreational and other non-economic activities involving public lands and public land resources located anywhere in Utah. Table 5 reports the percentages of respondents who indicated that they had participated in any of thirty different outdoor recreation activities on public lands in Utah sometime during the preceding twelve months.

Reported levels of participation in these public land recreation activities were uniformly high throughout the state for camping, picnicking, day hiking, wildlife viewing, visiting historic sites, and sightseeing/pleasure driving. As indicated in Figure 1, participation in camping was reported by between 55% of respondents (Iron/Washington counties) and 76% of respondents (Carbon/Emery counties). Even higher levels of participation in picnicking on Utah's public lands were reported (Figure 2), with percentages ranging from about 64% in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber cluster to nearly 82% in the Grand/San Juan cluster. Reported participation in day hiking on public land areas ranged between about 50% in the Piute/Sanpete/Sevier cluster and 75% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster (Figure 3).



**Table 4. Political orientations of survey respondents.**

	<b>Davis Salt Lake Utah <u>Weber</u></b>	<b>Cache <u>Rich</u></b>	<b>Box Elder <u>Tooele</u></b>	<b>Morgan Summit <u>Wasatch</u></b>	<b>Daggett Duchesne <u>Uintah</u></b>	<b>Carbon <u>Emery</u></b>	<b>Piute Sanpete <u>Sevier</u></b>	<b>Beaver Juab <u>Millard</u></b>	<b>Garfield Kane <u>Wayne</u></b>	<b>Grand <u>San Juan</u></b>	<b>Iron <u>Washington</u></b>
Conservative	27.7%	29.3%	36.2%	23.6%	39.2%	23.4%	28.8%	31.6%	34.6%	36.1%	38.2%
Moderate Conservative	29.3%	35.1%	30.9%	23.0%	26.7%	25.3%	28.1%	24.2%	27.0%	20.8%	30.4%
Moderate	20.2%	18.8%	18.8%	20.6%	21.0%	21.3%	21.0%	23.3%	18.3%	21.5%	13.5%
Moderate Liberal	11.5%	6.2%	4.9%	19.0%	4.5%	15.0%	6.9%	10.2%	10.4%	10.1%	8.6%
Liberal	5.4%	4.5%	2.0%	9.3%	2.0%	6.5%	2.8%	2.7%	5.5%	6.2%	2.6%
Other	5.9%	6.2%	7.2%	4.6%	6.7%	8.6%	12.4%	8.1%	4.2%	5.3%	6.8%

**Table 5. Percentage of survey respondents reporting participation in selected recreation activities on Utah public lands during the past twelve months, for designated multi-county subregions of the state.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Camping	57.7%	62.4%	62.9%	66.3%	71.0%	76.3%	69.7%	74.7%	63.8%	70.7%	54.6%
Picnicking	64.3%	76.5%	68.5%	76.5%	78.4%	75.2%	76.4%	76.8%	73.2%	81.6%	69.1%
Backpacking	20.4%	24.3%	20.0%	34.9%	18.5%	16.5%	20.6%	21.5%	23.8%	29.9%	20.7%
Day hiking	55.0%	62.4%	53.1%	74.9%	51.0%	54.7%	49.9%	56.1%	65.9%	70.9%	66.8%
Bird watching	22.4%	21.1%	20.9%	30.1%	28.8%	25.2%	26.4%	25.6%	33.9%	36.6%	28.7%
Wildlife viewing	47.7%	48.4%	59.2%	67.5%	69.2%	70.5%	69.0%	74.4%	73.5%	75.3%	56.8%
Nature photography	30.0%	29.3%	27.2%	35.2%	38.4%	38.7%	36.5%	33.6%	44.2%	41.6%	35.3%
Canoeing/kayaking	6.5%	10.0%	8.7%	16.4%	9.2%	8.1%	4.1%	5.4%	5.7%	15.8%	4.6%
River rafting	9.3%	7.5%	6.3%	20.8%	20.6%	12.1%	6.5%	8.4%	6.3%	18.5%	4.1%
Motor boating	26.4%	28.9%	33.9%	35.0%	33.2%	37.2%	29.7%	35.2%	26.7%	20.0%	29.1%
Jet skiing	9.8%	12.4%	10.6%	9.1%	6.6%	9.1%	8.3%	9.8%	6.1%	7.3%	8.8%
Swimming	30.7%	43.1%	34.9%	41.8%	39.4%	40.7%	30.7%	42.8%	28.8%	37.3%	35.9%
Rock climbing	6.5%	6.8%	10.7%	14.0%	13.2%	18.0%	10.2%	17.2%	19.9%	20.2%	18.9%
Mountain climbing	12.4%	14.8%	18.1%	18.8%	16.5%	21.0%	20.8%	25.3%	16.4%	22.6%	15.1%
Hang gliding	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mountain bike riding	17.6%	23.3%	18.0%	46.9%	12.9%	17.5%	15.5%	13.2%	12.4%	23.8%	20.7%

**Table 5 (continued).**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Hunting	21.1%	25.5%	33.2%	26.2%	47.7%	54.6%	47.2%	57.0%	48.5%	43.6%	22.4%
Fishing	42.4%	42.0%	53.3%	44.4%	65.8%	71.4%	64.3%	59.9%	59.6%	47.7%	41.1%
Horseback riding	9.8%	18.3%	18.8%	22.6%	25.0%	23.0%	24.2%	29.2%	30.2%	26.4%	14.8%
Orienteering/ geo-caching	6.0%	7.2%	5.7%	6.9%	7.5%	9.0%	10.8%	13.2%	10.6%	12.6%	9.2%
Rock hounding	11.4%	8.5%	16.8%	12.1%	27.2%	27.7%	21.8%	35.4%	33.4%	35.8%	18.4%
Visiting historic sites	60.9%	50.7%	63.0%	61.0%	62.1%	65.1%	63.6%	66.2%	66.9%	66.6%	72.1%
Resort skiing/ Snowboarding	20.7%	32.5%	19.0%	54.5%	8.4%	9.9%	11.2%	9.3%	12.9%	5.2%	15.9%
Backcountry skiing/ Snowboarding	4.9%	7.6%	4.7%	23.3%	3.4%	5.6%	7.5%	3.7%	3.7%	10.3%	2.6%
Snowshoeing	8.6%	8.0%	7.0%	30.8%	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	2.6%	5.0%	6.5%	4.1%
Snowmobiling	10.5%	20.3%	17.3%	18.5%	12.8%	9.0%	13.5%	12.8%	9.8%	8.3%	4.4%
ATV riding	26.6%	29.2%	42.7%	28.7%	44.2%	58.7%	56.6%	65.5%	57.7%	51.6%	37.1%
Dirt bike riding	9.8%	8.4%	12.4%	11.8%	11.6%	14.2%	11.1%	17.7%	10.2%	18.9%	8.3%
4-wheel driving/ Jeeping	21.1%	24.1%	27.1%	26.6%	32.7%	46.1%	44.6%	45.8%	52.9%	56.7%	32.9%
Sightseeing/ pleasure driving	76.8%	75.0%	78.6%	85.3%	81.4%	85.9%	84.4%	85.7%	86.2%	86.1%	85.2%

FIGURE 1. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN CAMPING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

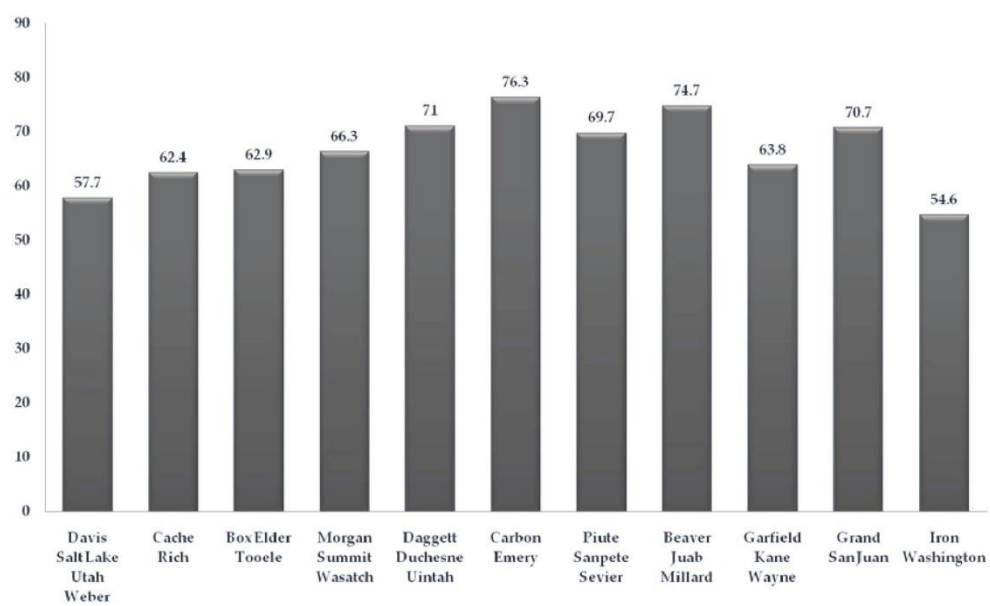
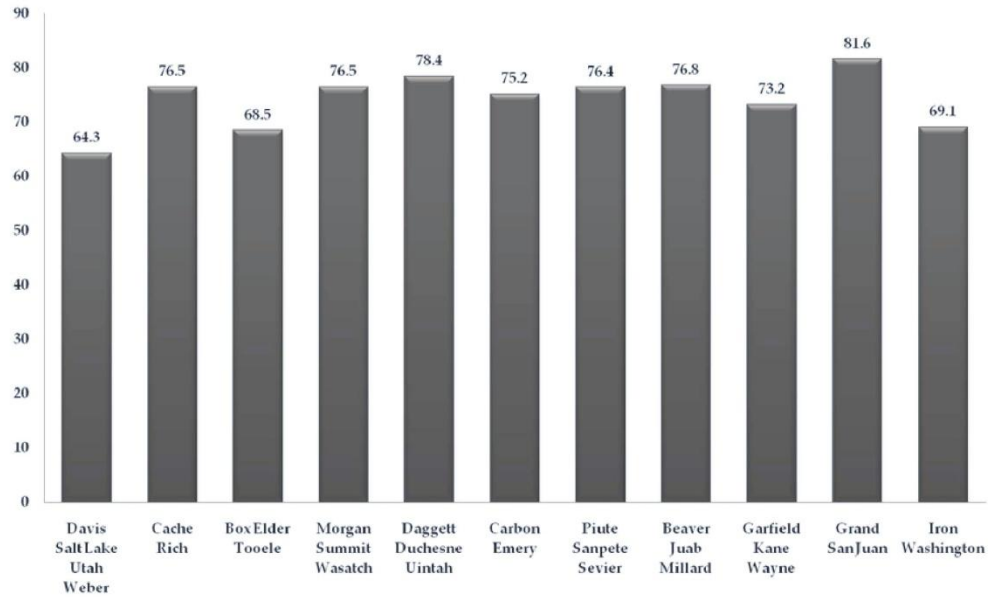
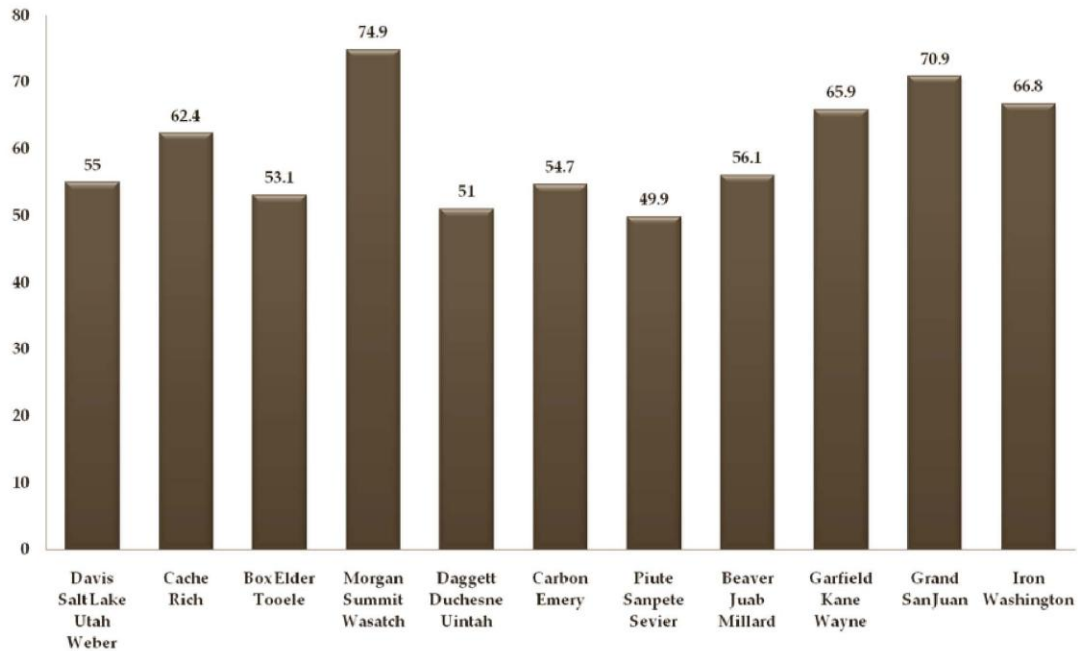


FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN PICNICKING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.



**FIGURE 3. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN DAY HIKING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.**



Participation in wildlife viewing (Figure 4) ranged from approximately one-half of survey respondents from the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber and Cache/Rich clusters to three-fourths of respondents from the Beaver/Juab/Millard, Garfield/Kane/Wayne, and Grand/San Juan clusters. Reported visitation to historic sites in public land locations ranged from approximately 50% of responses in the Cache/Rich cluster to over 70% in the Iron/Washington cluster (Figure 5), while participation in sightseeing and pleasure driving on public lands was reported by more than three-fourths of respondents in each of the eleven multi-county clusters (Figure 6).

FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN WILDLIFE VIEWING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

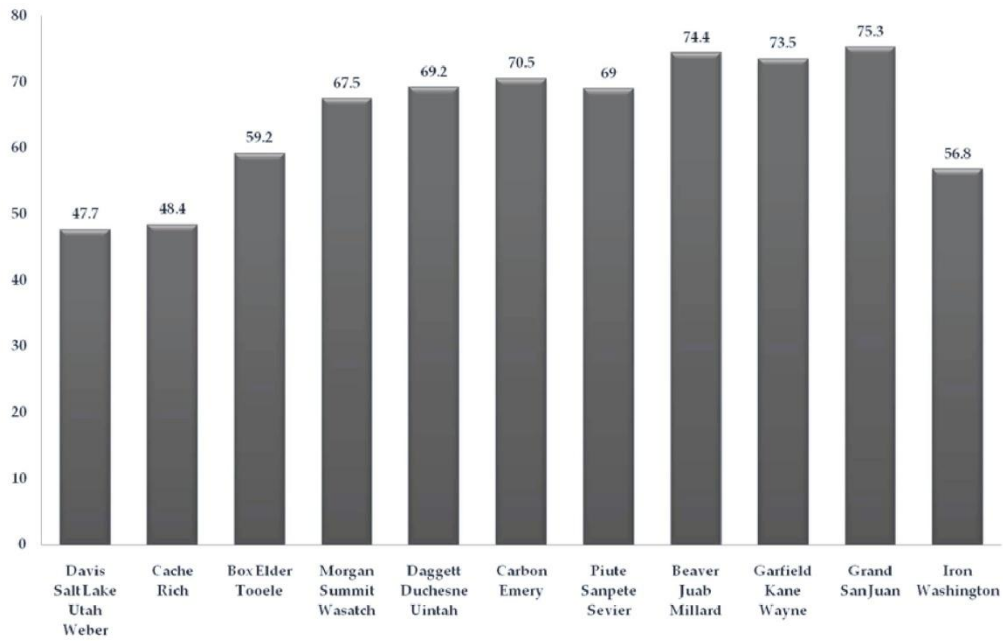


FIGURE 5. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING VISITS TO HISTORIC SITES ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

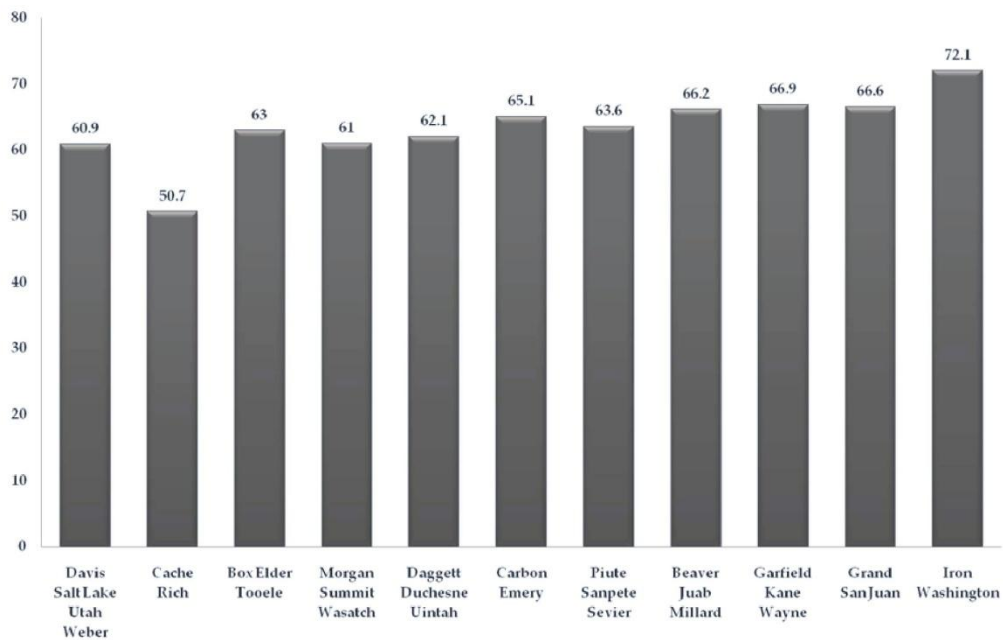
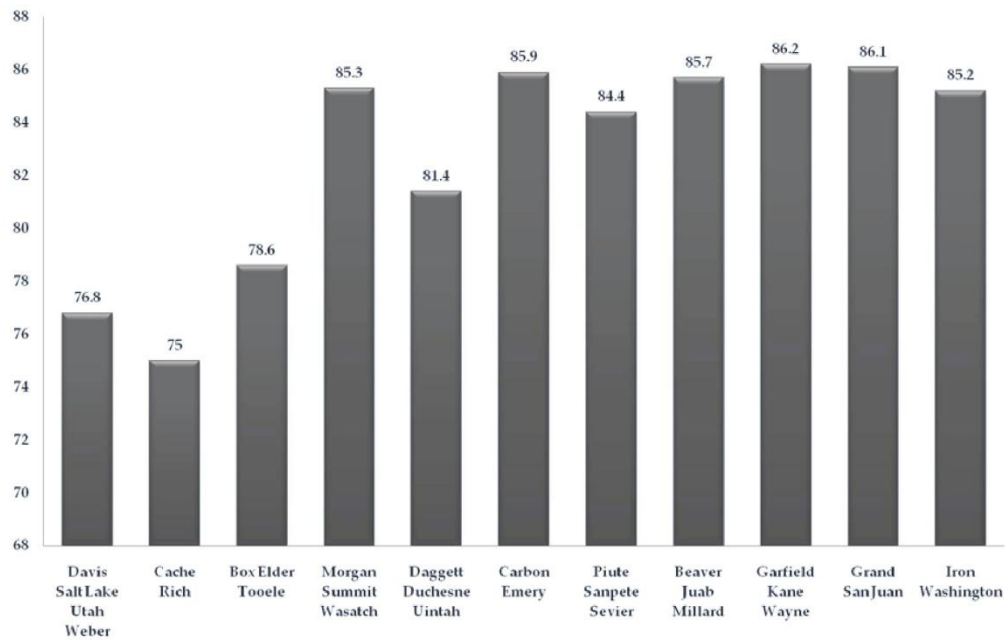


FIGURE 6. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING SIGHTSEEING/PLEASURE DRIVING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.



There was also substantial variation across areas of the state in several specific categories of recreation activity. For example, as indicated in Figure 7, reports of participation in mountain biking ranged from only about 12% of respondents in the Garfield/Wayne/Kane and the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah clusters to nearly one-half of respondents in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster. Participation in hunting on public lands also varied substantially across the state, ranging from a low of approximately 21% among respondents in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber cluster to over 50% in the Carbon/Emery and Beaver/Juab/Millard clusters (Figure 8). Reports of fishing participation also varied substantially, ranging from a low of about 41% in the Iron/Washington cluster to over 71% in Carbon/Emery counties (Figure 9). Sharp variations were also evident with respect to ATV riding on public lands (Figure 10), with the percentage of respondents reporting that activity



ranging from just under 27% in Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber counties to over 65% in the Beaver/Juab/Millard cluster.

FIGURE 7. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING MOUNTAIN BIKE RIDING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

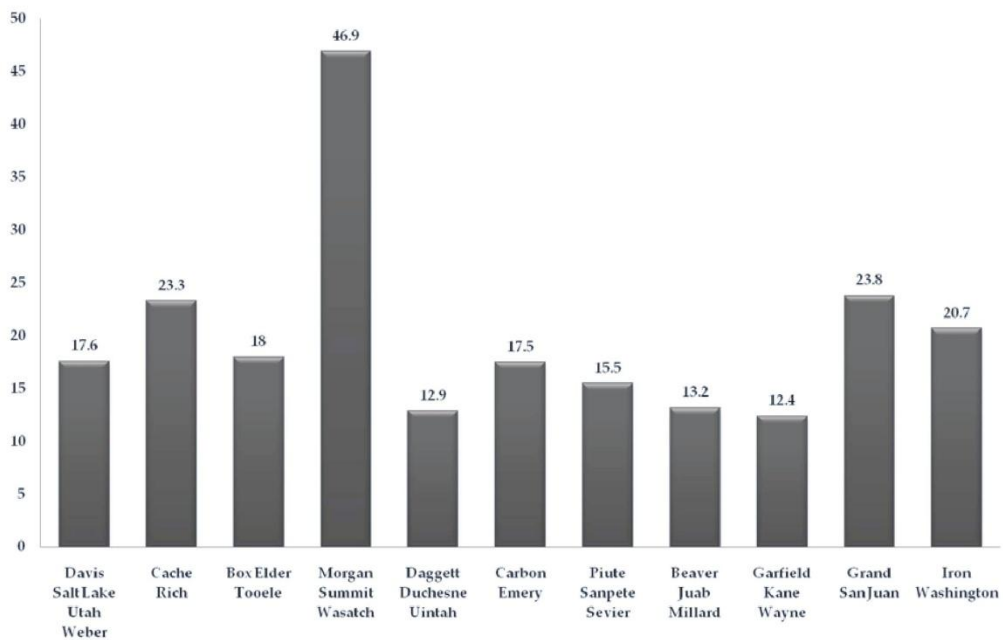


FIGURE 8. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HUNTING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

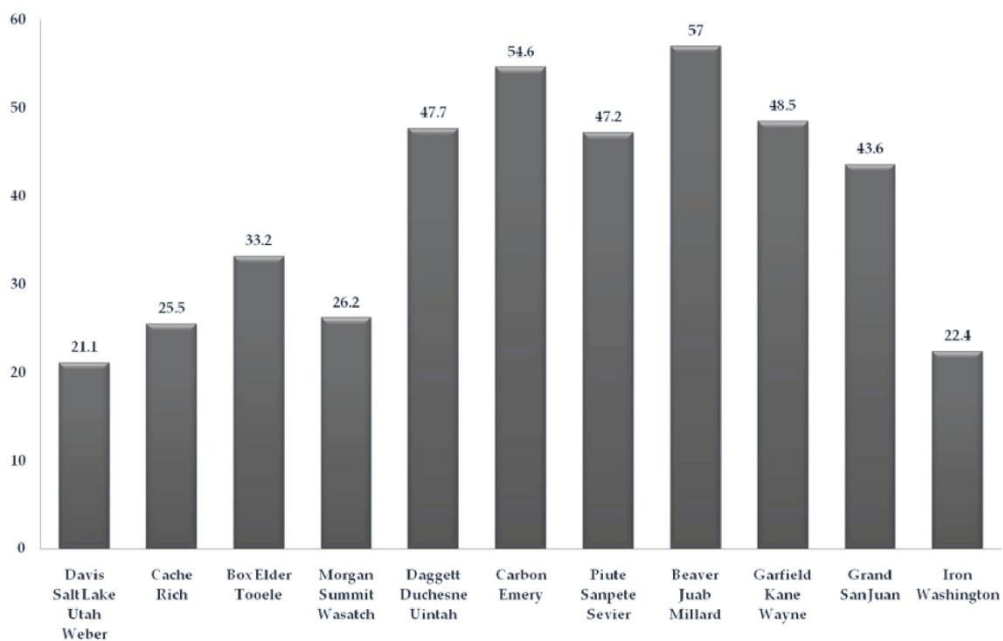


FIGURE 9. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING FISHING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

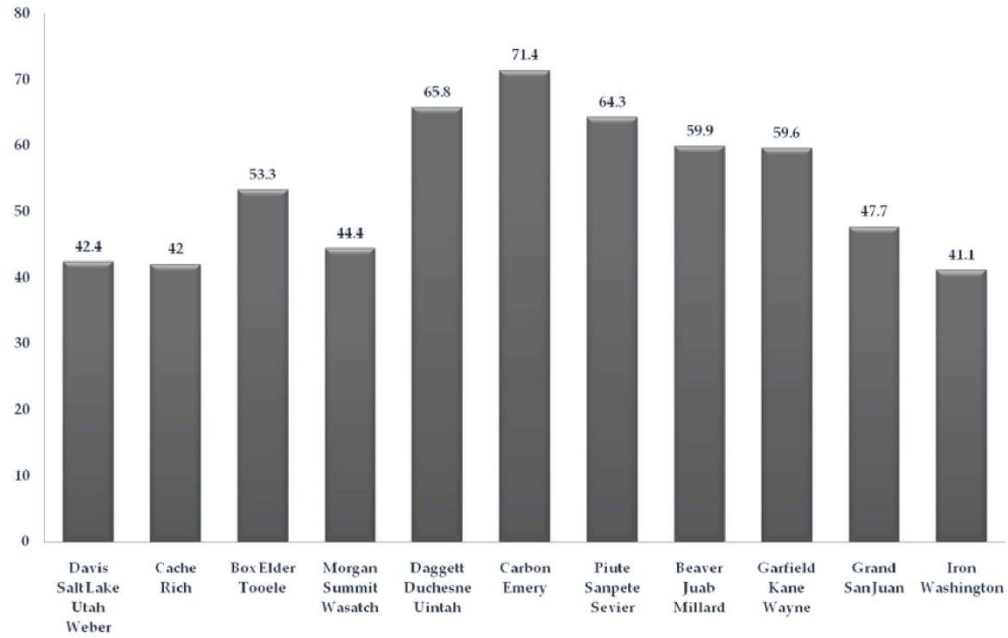
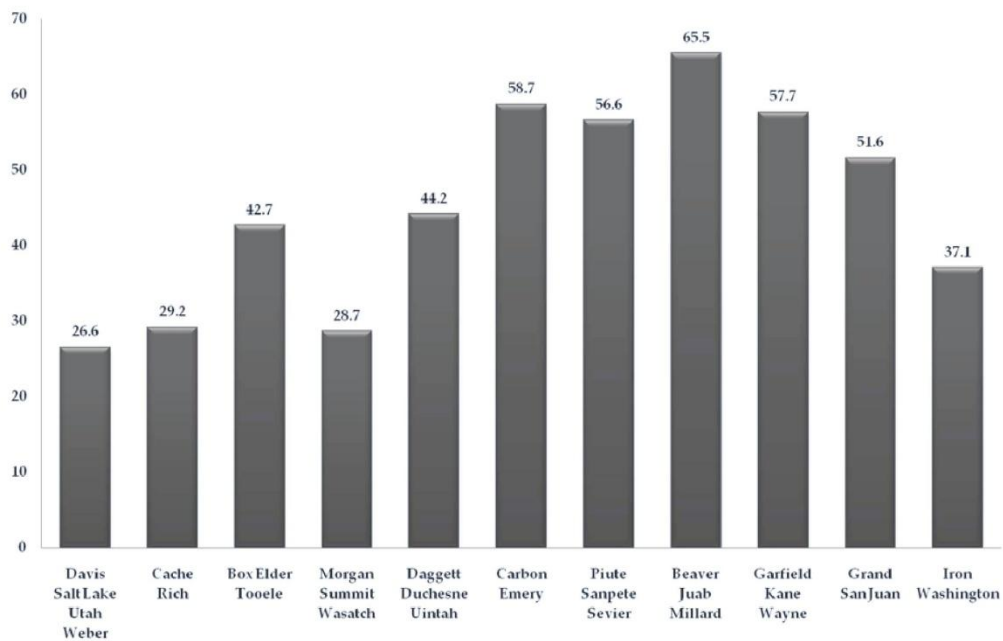


FIGURE 10. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN ATV RIDING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.

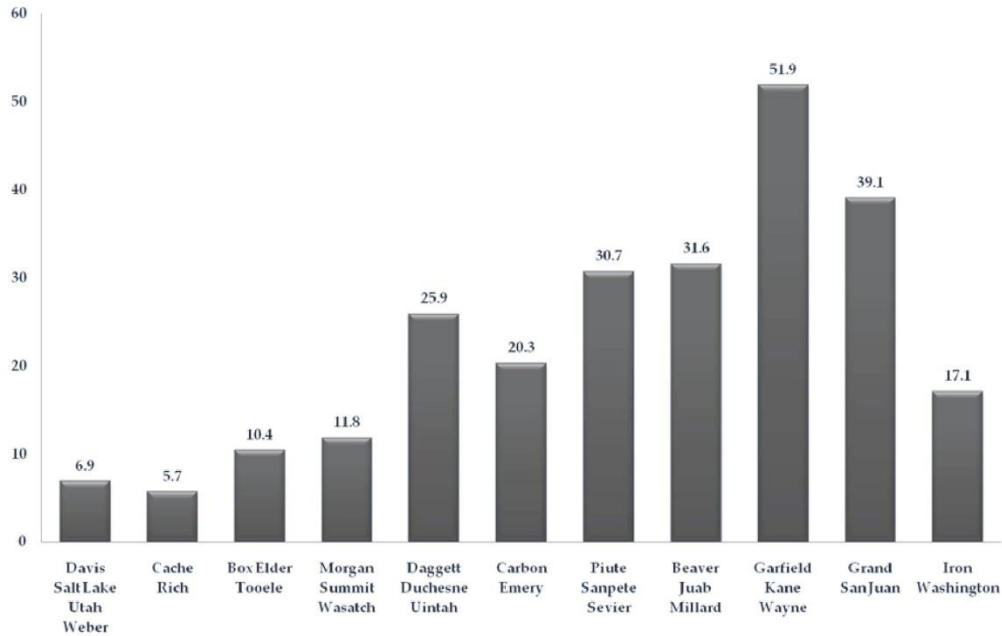


The second series of questions in this portion of the questionnaire focused on participation in nine different non-commodity personal use activities involving collection and use of various types of materials or resources from public lands. Response distributions to this series of questions are summarized in Table 6. Respondents from across the state were generally most likely to report that they had collected materials for craft projects, collected rocks for home landscaping, or collected fossils, rocks or minerals from public lands during the preceding twelve months. Variations in levels of participation were especially evident across the eleven multi-county clusters with respect to cutting of firewood for home use, cutting of Christmas trees, and gathering of pinyon nuts from public land areas. While only about 6-7% of respondents in the Cache/Rich and Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber county areas reported that they had cut firewood for home use on public lands in Utah during the past 12 months, substantially higher firewood cutting participation was evident in other areas, especially in the Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Beaver/Juab/Millard, Garfield/Kane/Wayne, and Grand/San Juan county areas (Figure 11). Cutting of Christmas trees was similarly low in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber and Cache/Rich clusters, but much higher in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uinta, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne clusters (Figure 12). Reported participation in the gathering of pinyon nuts also varied considerably across areas of the state (Figure 13), a finding that is not surprising since pinyon pines are commonly found in only limited localized areas in southern Utah.

**Table 6. Percentage of survey respondents reporting participation in selected non-commodity personal use activities on Utah public lands during the past twelve months, for designated multi-county subregions of the state.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Cutting firewood for home use	6.9%	5.7%	10.4%	11.8%	25.9%	20.3%	30.7%	31.6%	51.9%	39.1%	17.1%
Cutting Christmas trees	5.6%	5.6%	7.1%	7.4%	30.6%	19.8%	28.9%	32.1%	38.2%	25.8%	13.5%
Collecting material for craft projects	13.3%	12.4%	14.2%	13.8%	20.1%	21.9%	18.1%	21.8%	23.9%	26.3%	14.6%
Collecting rocks for home landscaping	14.8%	13.2%	22.8%	16.8%	32.0%	29.0%	24.0%	39.6%	36.9%	45.1%	31.2%
Collecting plants for home landscaping	4.4%	3.4%	4.6%	4.6%	8.4%	13.6%	9.0%	10.5%	15.5%	16.9%	8.4%
Collecting wild mushrooms	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	3.4%	1.0%	2.5%	1.1%	2.0%	2.4%	5.8%	0.5%
Gathering pinyon nuts	3.8%	3.3%	10.5%	3.8%	14.4%	21.0%	13.3%	30.9%	31.5%	34.5%	15.2%
Gathering berries, herbs or other wild foods	4.0%	9.3%	7.4%	7.6%	11.2%	10.3%	10.2%	6.9%	11.1%	14.0%	6.2%
Collecting fossils, rocks or minerals	13.8%	9.2%	16.4%	13.2%	22.3%	26.6%	20.5%	29.5%	30.2%	30.6%	20.1%

**FIGURE 11. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN FIREWOOD CUTTING FOR HOME USE ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.**



**FIGURE 12. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN CHRISTMAS TREE CUTTING ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.**

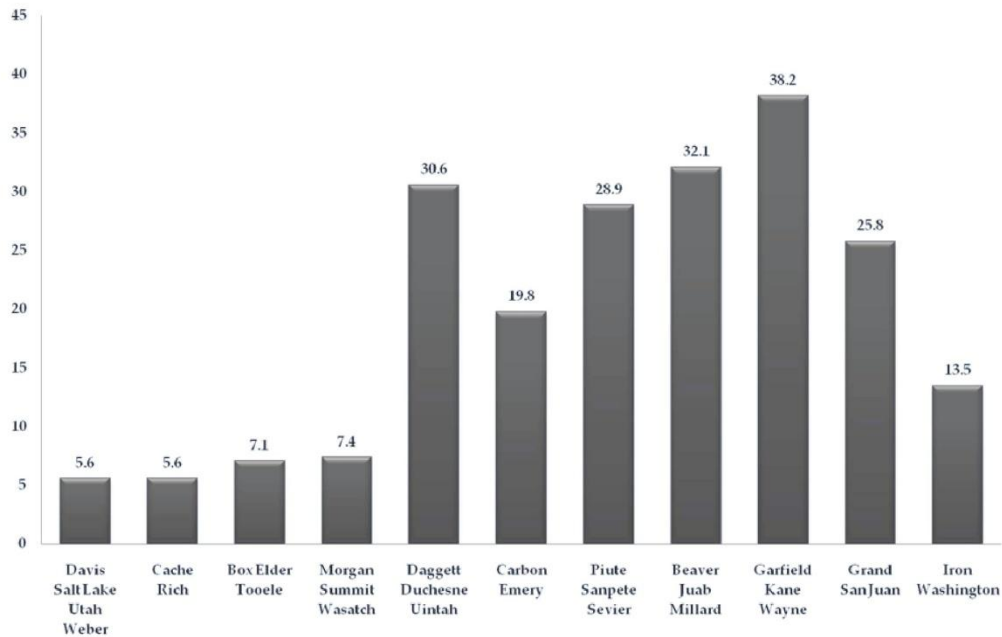
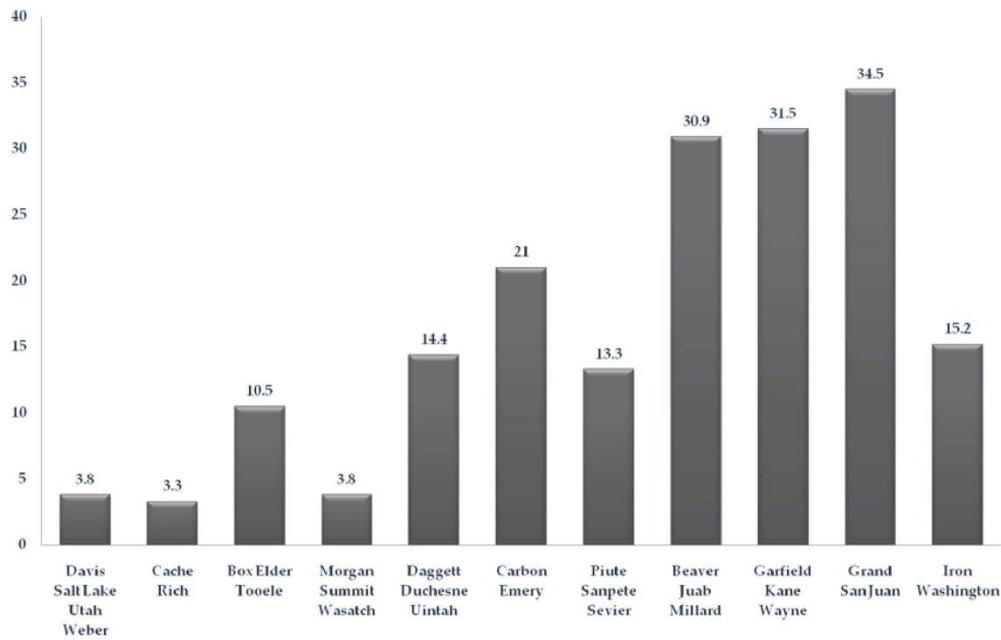


FIGURE 13. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING GATHERING PINYON NUTS ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS.



## Economic Activities

### Participation in permit-based economic activities

Participation by Utah residents in economic activities that are directly or indirectly linked to resource conditions and resource uses on public lands was a major area of focus in the survey questionnaire. The first series of questions in this section of the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate whether any portion of their household income is directly linked to activities that involve permitted use of public lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, some other federal agency, or the State of Utah. A follow-up portion of each

question then asked those who did report participation in such activities to indicate the percentage of total annual income that this permitted activity produces for their households.

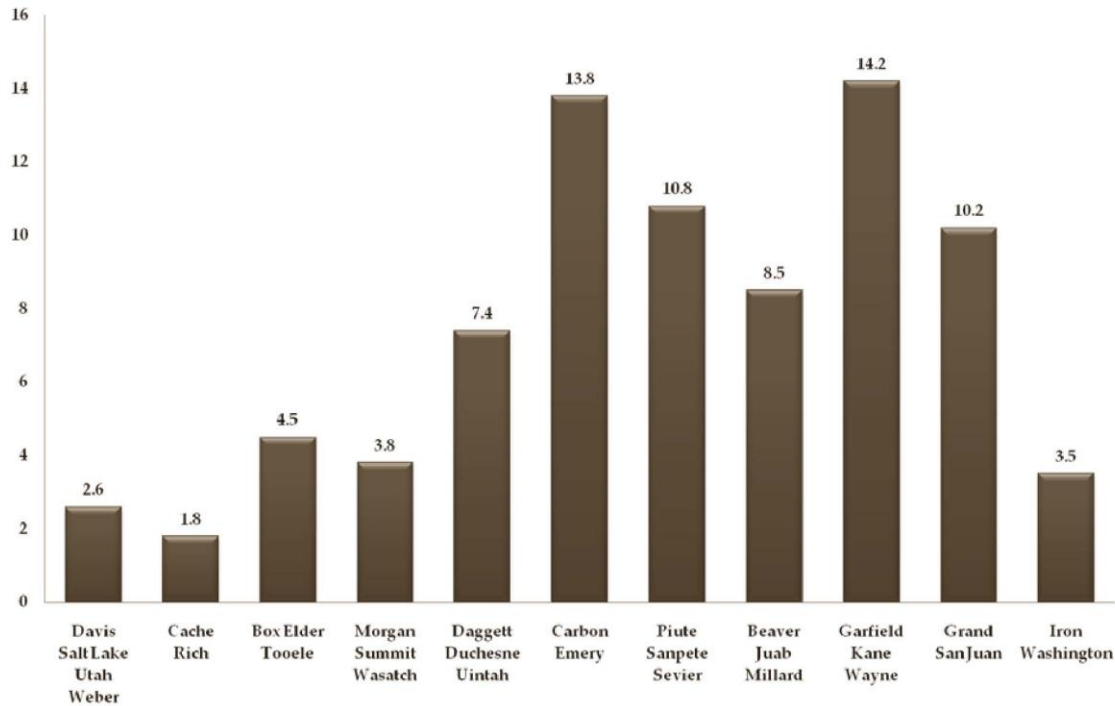
As indicated in Table 7 and Figure 14, the percentages of survey respondents reporting household participation in permit-based economic activities on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service were fairly low across all areas of the state. At the same time, there is considerable variation in the presence of such linkages across the eleven multi-county areas considered in this analysis. Participation in permit-based economic activities on Forest Service lands was reported by fewer than five percent of respondents living in the Cache/Rich (1.8%), Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber (2.6%), Iron/Washington (3.5%), Morgan/Summit/Wasatch (3.8%), and Box Elder/Tooele (4.5%) county clusters. At the same time, such economic linkages were reported by more than one out of ten respondents living in the Grand/San Juan (10.2%), Piute/Sanpete/Sevier (10.8%), Carbon/Emery (13.8%), and Garfield/Kane/Wayne (14.2%) county clusters. In addition, the percentages of respondents who reported such linkages and who also indicated that 25% or more of their total household income is derived from these permit-based activities varied substantially, ranging from just under 20% in the Cache/Rich cluster to over 80% in the Carbon/Emery cluster.

**Table 7. Percentage of survey respondents reporting that a portion of their household's income is directly linked to permitted uses of public lands or public land resources, and percentage of those who reported such activities indicating that 25% or more of household income is derived from those activities, by land management agency.**

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u>	<u>Cache Rich</u>	<u>Box Elder Tooele</u>	<u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u>	<u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u>	<u>Carbon Emery</u>	<u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u>	<u>Beaver Juab Millard</u>	<u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u>	<u>Grand San Juan</u>	<u>Iron Washington</u>
<b>Forest Service</b>											
Permitted use reported	2.6%	1.8%	4.5%	3.8%	7.4%	13.8%	10.8%	8.5%	14.2%	10.2%	3.5%
≥ 25% of income	20.5%	19.6%	29.1%	51.6%	47.0%	83.5%	53.7%	23.8%	43.5%	22.5%	24.6%
<b>BLM</b>											
Permitted use reported	1.9%	1.6%	5.6%	2.7%	18.0%	15.4%	7.9%	13.8%	16.5%	15.8%	3.0%
≥ 25% of income	22.5%	27.6%	42.0%	35.9%	85.7%	75.2%	44.9%	46.3%	32.3%	34.6%	29.4%
<b>Other federal agency</b>											
Permitted use reported	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	2.4%	6.9%	2.8%	2.4%	3.6%	7.1%	7.7%	3.0%
≥ 25% of income	54.3%	3.4%	30.6%	34.6%	63.6%	71.7%	45.8%	25.4%	56.5%	54.8%	28.6%
<b>State of Utah</b>											
Permitted use reported	4.1%	1.1%	5.4%	6.0%	14.2%	11.3%	5.9%	7.6%	10.1%	9.5%	4.5%
≥ 25% of income	20.6%	51.6%	40.9%	31.0%	43.6%	57.8%	55.1%	30.6%	25.6%	43.6%	19.9%

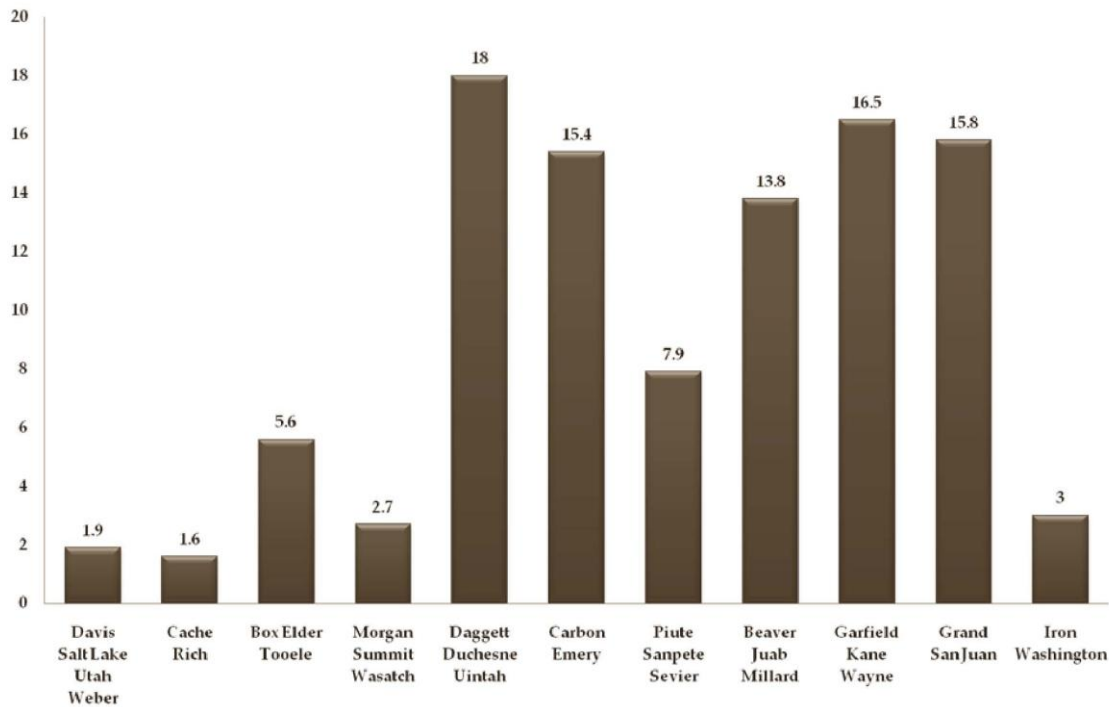


**FIGURE 14. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD INCOME LINKED TO FOREST SERVICE PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.**



Responses regarding participation in permitted economic activities on BLM lands exhibited even more variation across the eleven multi-county clusters (Table 7, Figure 15). The lowest reported levels of participation in such activities were reported by respondents from the Cache/Rich (1.6%), Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber (1.9%), Morgan/Summit/Wasatch (2.7%) and Iron/Washington (3.0%) county clusters. Household participation in economic activities permitted by BLM was reported by over ten percent of respondents from the Beaver/Juab/Millard (13.8%), Carbon/Emery (15.4%), Grand/San Juan (15.8%), Garfield/Kane/Wayne (16.5%), and Daggett/Duchesne/Emery (18.0%) county clusters. Among the respondents who did report participation in economic activities on BLM lands, the

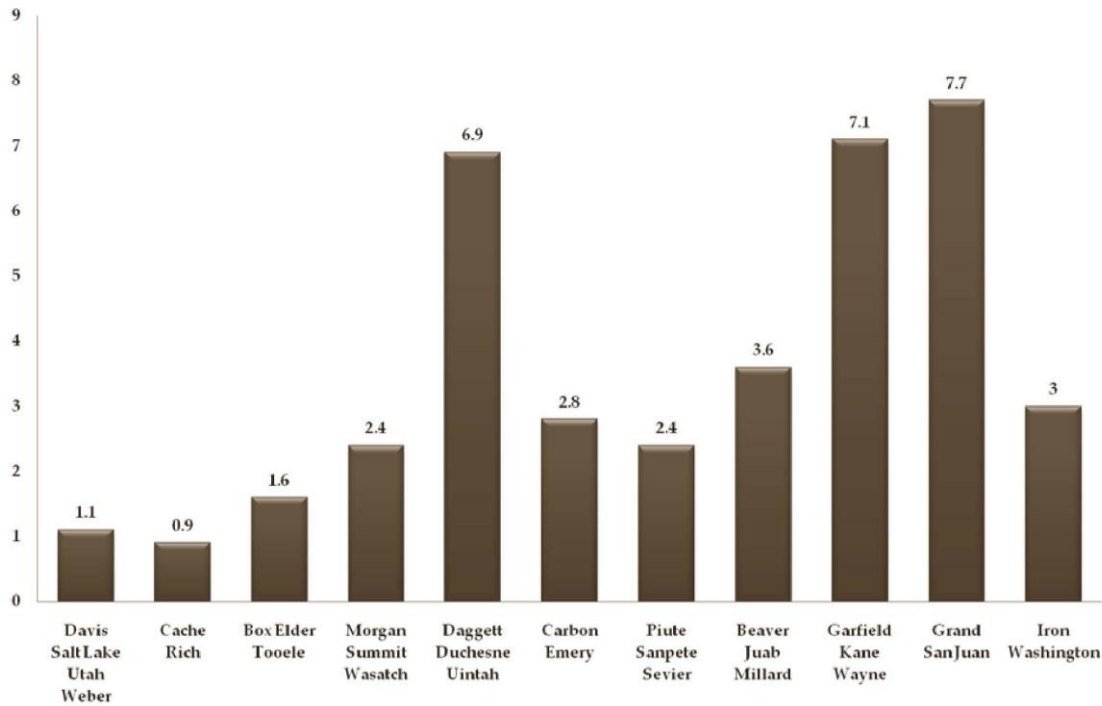
**FIGURE 15. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD INCOME LINKED TO BLM PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.**



percentage indicating that a quarter or more of household income is derived from that activity ranged from a low of 22.5% in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber cluster to over 85% in the cluster containing Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties.

Participation in permit-based economic activities on lands administered by federal agencies other than the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management was generally low across all portions of the state (see Table 7 and Figure 16), with the percentage of respondents indicating such linkages ranging from just under one percent in the Cache/Rich area to under eight percent in the Grand/San Juan area. However, with the exception of responses from the Cache/Rich area, substantial proportions of the small numbers of respondents who reported

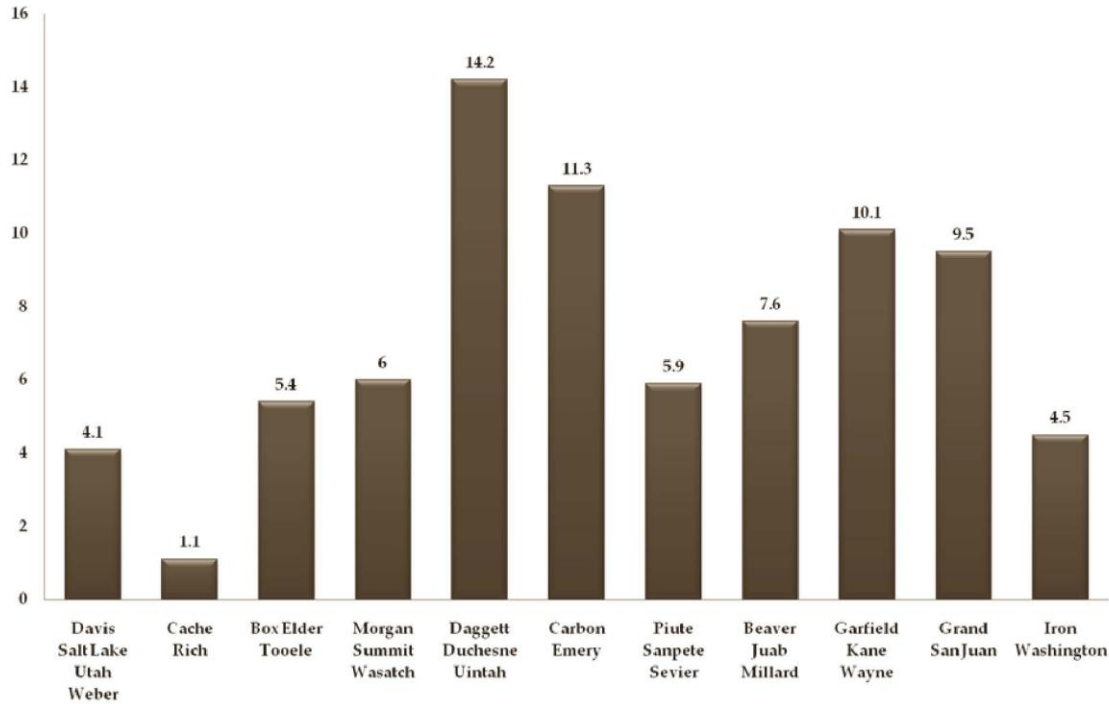
**FIGURE 16. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD INCOME LINKED TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.**



who reported participation in such permitted economic activities also indicated that those activities contribute 25% or more annual household incomes.

The final question in this series asked respondents about participation by members of their households in permitted economic activities involving public lands administered by the State of Utah. As indicated in Table 7 and Figure 17, involvement with this type of economic linkage was reported least frequently in the area comprised of Cache and Rich counties (1.1% of respondents), and most frequently by residents of the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah area (14.2%). Between 20% and 58% of respondents who did report this type of economic linkage indicated that one-fourth or more of their annual household income derives from those permitted activities.

**FIGURE 17. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD INCOME LINKED TO STATE OF UTAH PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.**



### Participation in resource-based commercial activities

The next series of survey questions asked respondents to indicate whether they or any other member of their immediate household had participated in any of eight resource-based commercial activities during the prior 12-month period. The specific commercial activities listed included: livestock grazing and related work; commercial firewood cutting/gathering; logging, post & pole, or other timber-related work; mining of coal, uranium, or other minerals; mining of sand, gravel, or other construction materials; oil and gas exploration or development; operation of an outfitting or guide business; and film making/commercial photography. Response distributions for each of these commercial activities are summarized in Table 8. Only one of the

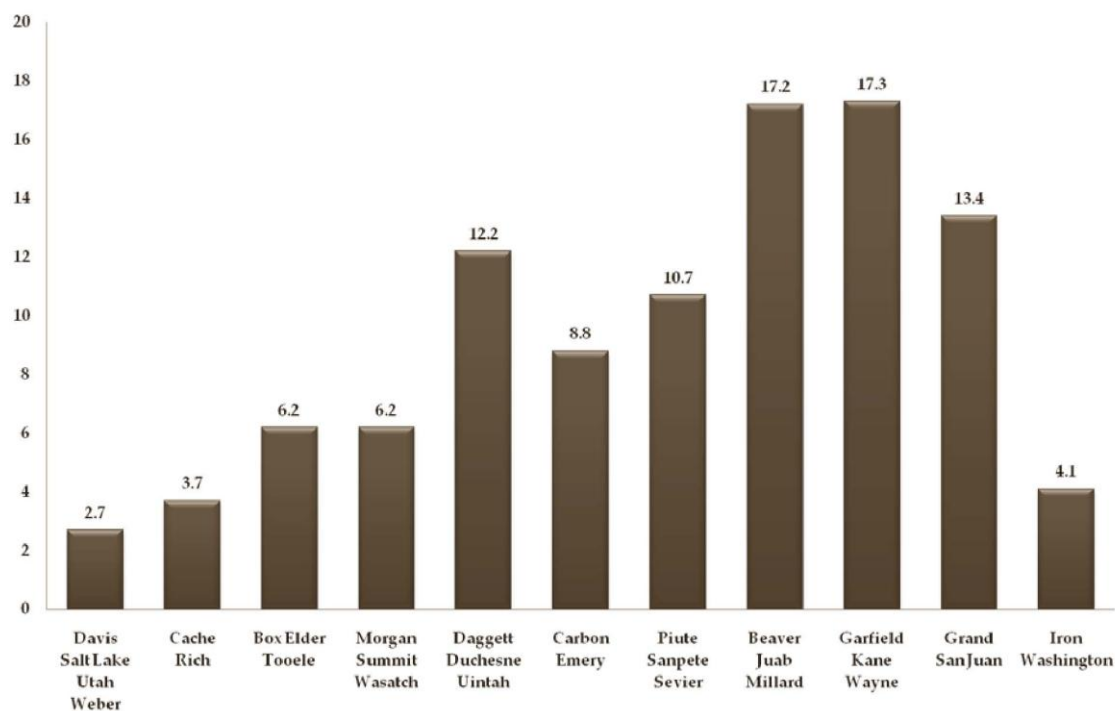
**Table 8. Percentage of survey respondents reporting that they or other members of their households participate in selected resource-based commercial activities**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Livestock grazing and related work	2.7%	3.7%	6.2%	6.2%	12.2%	8.8%	10.7%	17.2%	17.3%	13.4%	4.1%
Commercial firewood cutting/gathering	2.2%	1.7%	3.9%	4.7%	10.0%	6.7%	8.6%	9.9%	11.4%	11.3%	2.8%
Logging, post & pole, or other timber-related work	1.3%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	5.5%	1.6%	4.6%	3.8%	7.9%	7.7%	2.3%
Mining of coal, uranium, other minerals	1.1%	0.4%	3.3%	0.1%	3.8%	19.0%	7.5%	6.5%	2.0%	7.1%	1.2%
Mining sand, gravel, other construction materials	2.2%	0.8%	3.8%	1.5%	4.8%	7.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.2%	7.3%	3.2%
Oil and gas exploration and development	1.8%	0.5%	2.3%	0.7%	29.4%	6.0%	4.3%	0.7%	1.5%	6.7%	1.6%
Operating an outfitting or guide business	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	2.9%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	4.2%	7.9%	2.3%
Film making/commercial photography	1.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.8%	3.1%	2.1%	1.2%	1.3%	5.0%	2.1%

activities (film making/commercial photography) produced reports of household participation by five percent or fewer of respondents across all eleven of the county clusters. Three others (operation of an outfitting/guide business, mining of sand/gravel/other construction materials, and logging/post & pole/other timber-related work) were reported by fewer than 10% of respondents across all areas of the state.

More substantial variation and substantially higher area-specific levels of participation are evident for the remaining four commercial activities considered in this series. As indicated in Figure 18, the percentages of respondents indicating participation by their household in livestock grazing and related work was very low (under 5%) in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, and Iron/Washington clusters, and highest in the Beaver/Juab/Millard (17.2%) and Garfield/Kane/Wayne (17.3%) clusters. Reported household participation in commercial firewood cutting/gathering was highest in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah (10%), Grand/San Juan (11.3%), and Garfield/Kane/Wayne (11.4%) county clusters (Figure 19). Participation in mining of coal, uranium, or other minerals was reported by relatively few respondents from all areas except for the Carbon/Emery cluster, where 19% of respondents reported household involvement with some form of mineral mining activity (Figure 20). Finally, as indicated in Figure 21, participation in oil and gas exploration or development was reported infrequently across all areas of the state other than the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county cluster, where nearly 30% of respondents indicated household participation in that type of commercial activity.

**FIGURE 18. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR RELATED WORK.**



**FIGURE 19. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN COMMERCIAL FIREWOOD CUTTING.**

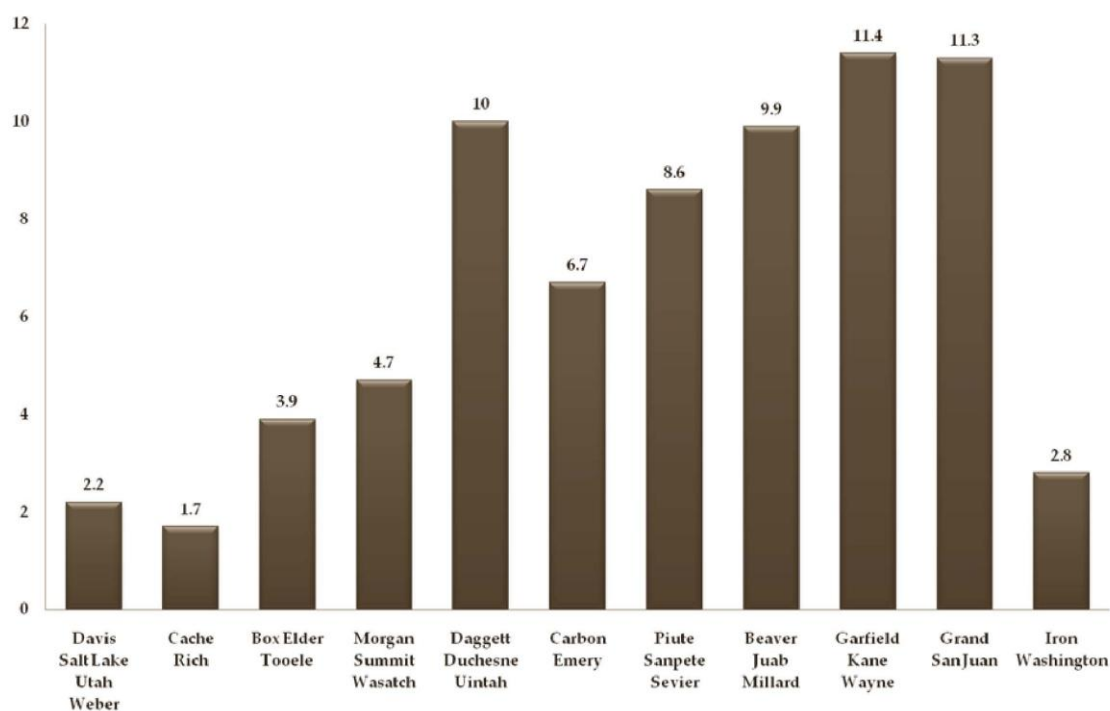


FIGURE 20. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN MINERALS MINING.

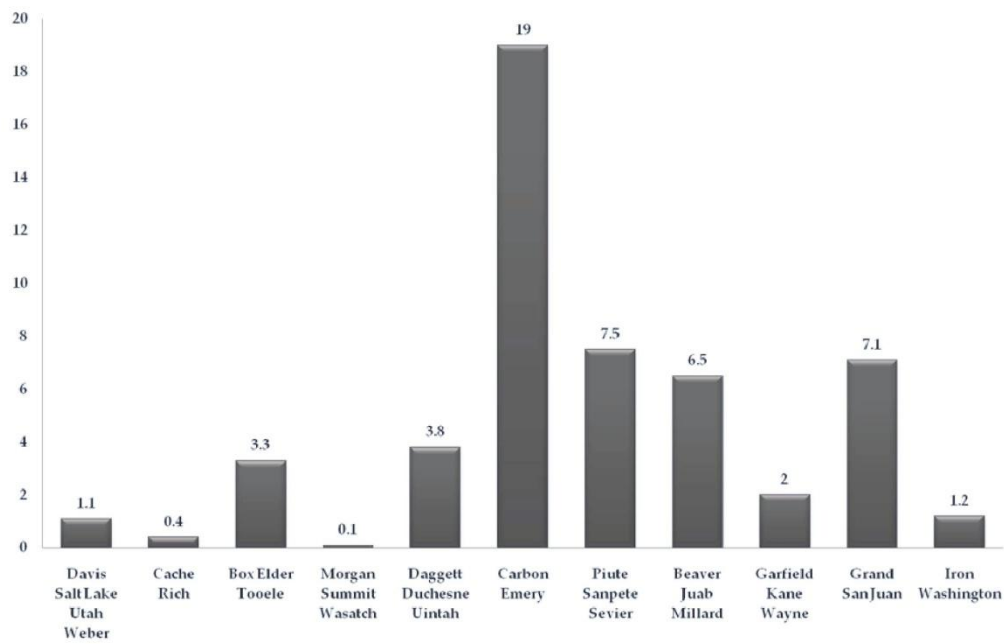
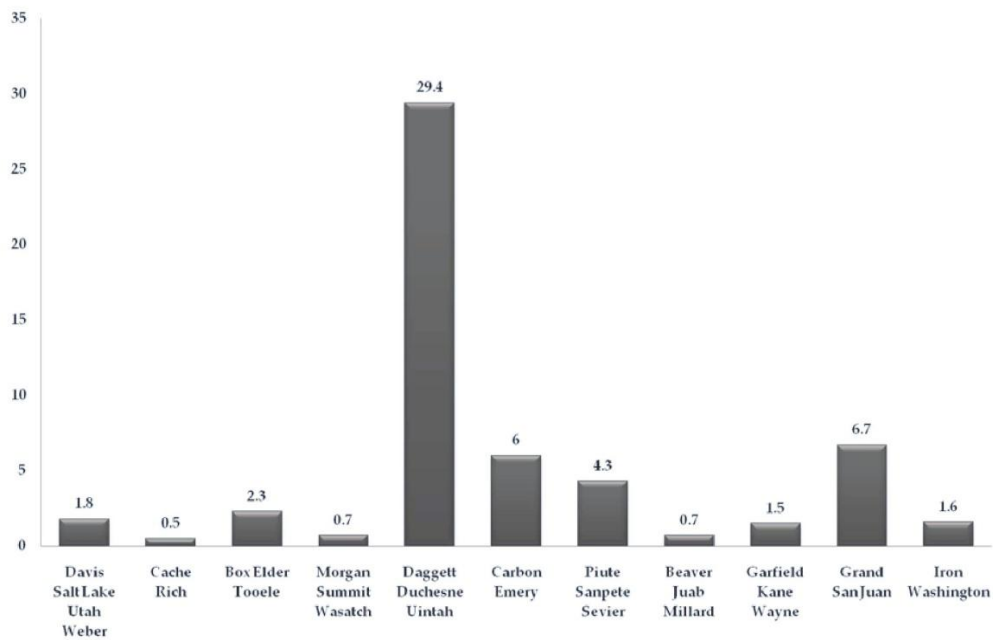


FIGURE 21. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT.

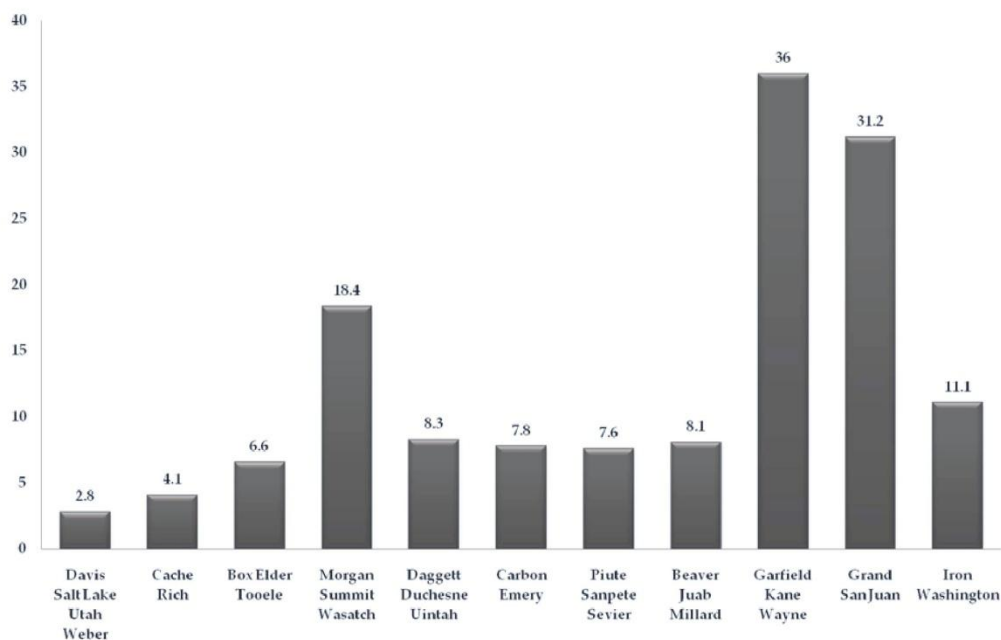




### Involvement in businesses related to recreation and tourism

Respondents were asked next whether they or any other household member works in or operates a business that is linked to recreation and tourism activities influenced by the presence of public lands and resources. Responses to this question are summarized in Table 9, and in Figure 22. The lowest levels of involvement in recreation/tourism-oriented business activities were reported in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber (2.8% of responses) and the Cache/Rich (4.1%) clusters. In contrast, over 30% of respondents in the Grand/San Juan (31.2%) and the Garfield/Kane/Wayne (36%) clusters indicated that their households are involved in work or business activities linked to recreation and tourism. In addition, respondents who did report household involvement in such businesses generally considered public lands and resources to be either very or extremely important to the success of that business.

FIGURE 22. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM A BUSINESS RELATED TO TOURISM/RECREATION.



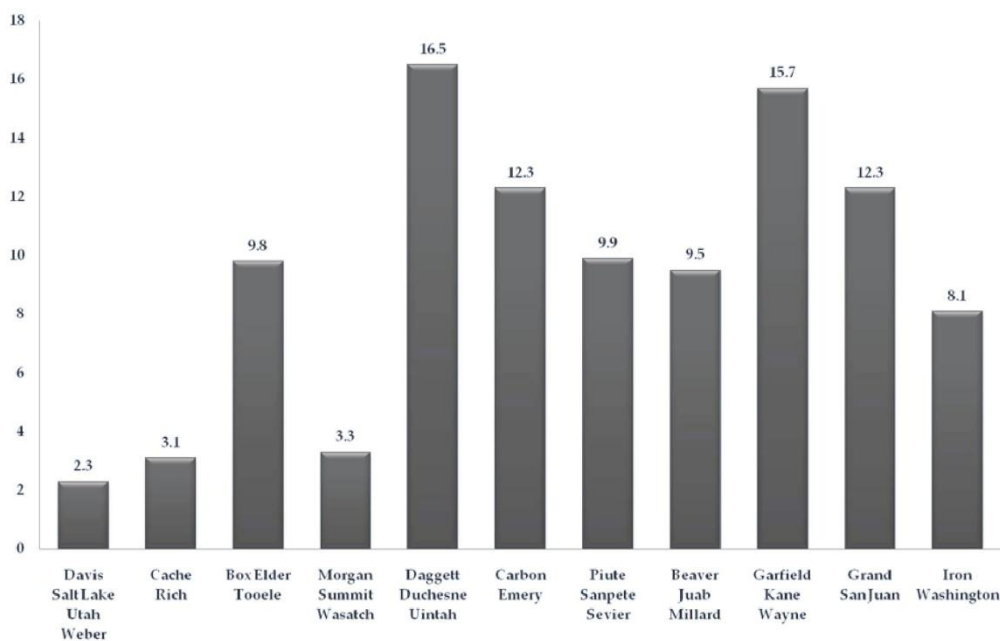
**Table 9. Percentage of survey respondents reporting that a portion of their household’s income comes from a business linked economically to recreation and tourism activity influenced by the presence of public land resources, and their assessment of the importance of public lands to that business.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
<b>Income from business related to recreation and tourism?</b>	2.8%	4.1%	6.6%	18.4%	8.3%	7.8%	7.6%	8.1%	36.0%	31.2%	11.1%
<b>Importance of public lands to success of this businesses?</b>											
Slightly important	19.7%	0.7%	9.4%	0.5%	10.4%	11.6%	14.6%	17.6%	1.6%	4.2%	4.8%
Moderately important	21.0%	20.1%	16.9%	11.4%	26.4%	4.1%	12.2%	19.3%	6.4%	4.2%	35.0%
Very important	21.6%	33.3%	31.8%	35.1%	24.7%	57.0%	31.7%	29.2%	26.8%	33.6%	22.1%
Extremely important	37.7%	45.9%	41.9%	52.9%	38.5%	27.3%	41.5%	34.0%	66.8%	58.1%	38.1%

Involvement in businesses related to farming/ranching, logging, or natural resource commodity production activities

Table 10 and Figure 23 summarize responses to a question that asked respondents whether they or other household members obtain income from a business that provides services or supplies to farming and ranching, logging, or other resource-based commodity production operations. The highest levels of involvement in employment or operation involving such businesses were reported by respondents living in the Carbon/Emery (12.3%), Grand/San Juan (12.3%), Garfield/Kane/Wayne (15.7%) and Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah (16.5%) county clusters. In all areas of the state respondents who reported household involvement in these types of business activities most often considered public lands and resources to be very important or extremely important to the success of the business.

FIGURE 23. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM A NATURAL RESOURCE COMMODITY BUSINESS.



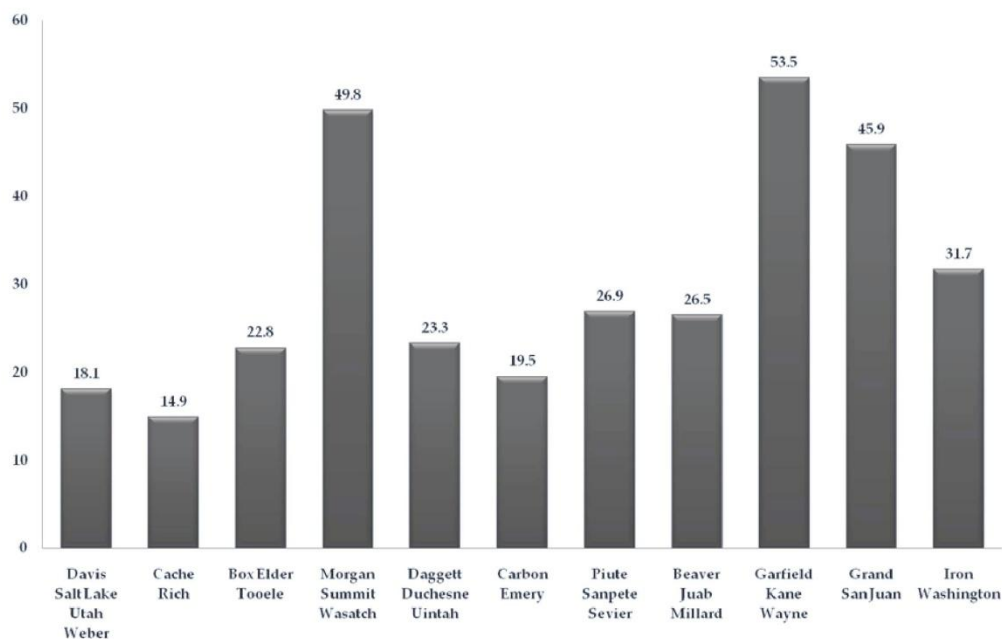
**Table 10. Percentage of survey respondents reporting that a portion of their household’s income comes from a business linked economically to farming and ranching operations, logging operations, or other enterprises that use or process natural resources located on public lands, and their assessment of the importance of public lands to that business.**

	<u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u>	<u>Cache Rich</u>	<u>Box Elder Tooele</u>	<u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u>	<u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u>	<u>Carbon Emery</u>	<u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u>	<u>Beaver Juab Millard</u>	<u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u>	<u>Grand San Juan</u>	<u>Iron Washington</u>
<b>Income from a natural resource commodity business?</b>	2.3%	3.1%	9.8%	3.3%	16.5%	12.3%	9.9%	9.5%	15.7%	12.3%	8.1%
<b>Importance of public lands to success of this businesses?</b>											
Slightly important	23.5%	0.0%	3.2%	15.4%	2.0%	4.8%	11.4%	6.0%	6.3%	4.0%	13.1%
Moderately important	23.5%	27.8%	11.6%	21.1%	5.3%	25.4%	17.6%	15.4%	7.6%	8.1%	24.0%
Very important	36.2%	40.7%	58.1%	40.5%	38.0%	32.1%	27.8%	33.5%	37.2%	42.1%	21.7%
Extremely important	16.8%	31.6%	27.0%	23.1%	54.7%	37.7%	43.2%	45.1%	48.9%	45.9%	41.3%

### Ownership of assets with value influenced by nearby public lands

The final survey question focusing explicitly on economic linkages to public lands and resources asked respondents whether they own land, buildings, or other assets that they believe have a monetary value that is significantly influenced by the presence and condition of nearby public lands. As indicated in Table 11 and Figure 24, there was considerable variation across the state in response to this question. In the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, and Carbon/Emery county clusters, fewer than one out of five respondents indicated ownership of assets with value influenced by public land proximity or condition. In contrast, approximately one-half of respondents in the Grand/San Juan, Morgan/Summit/Wasatch, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county areas provided an affirmative response to this question.

FIGURE 24. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY OR ASSETS WITH VALUE INFLUENCED BY PUBLIC LANDS.



**Table 11. Percentage of survey respondents reporting ownership of land, buildings, or other assets that they believe have a monetary value that is significantly influenced by the presence and condition of nearby public lands.**

	<u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u>	<u>Cache Rich</u>	<u>Box Elder Tooele</u>	<u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u>	<u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u>	<u>Carbon Emery</u>	<u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u>	<u>Beaver Juab Millard</u>	<u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u>	<u>Grand San Juan</u>	<u>Iron Washington</u>
Property/asset with value influenced by public lands?	18.1%	14.9%	22.8%	49.8%	23.3%	19.5%	26.9%	26.5%	53.5%	45.9%	31.7%

## **Influence of Public Land Uses on Community Quality of Life**

A series of fifteen questions asked respondents how important they consider various public land uses to be for the overall quality of life for people living in their communities. Responses to these items are addressed here with separate tables; graphic figures are also provided for selected items that demonstrate either strong linkages between public lands and perceived local quality of life or substantial variability in perceptions across areas of the state.

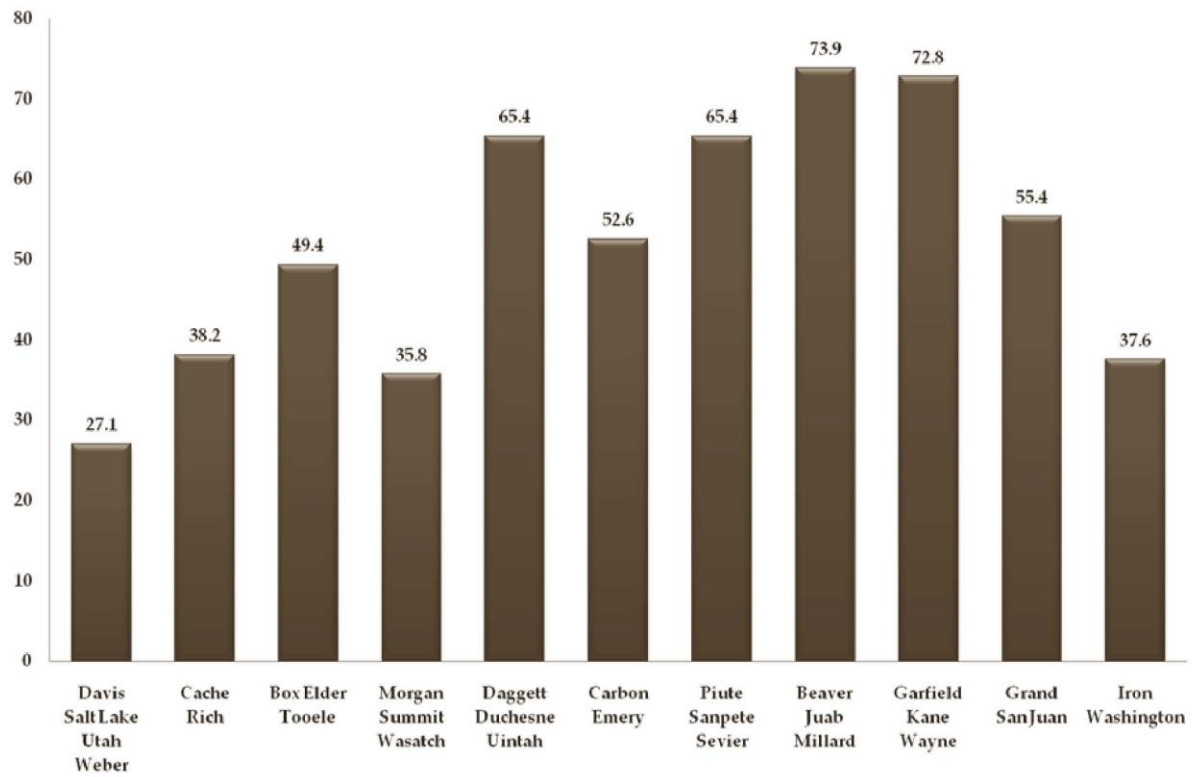
### Grazing of livestock

Table 12 and Figure 25 indicate that residents living in all areas of Utah consider the grazing of livestock on public lands either moderately or very important to the quality of life for people living in their communities. The percentages of respondents who considered public land grazing to be “very important” were especially high in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county areas, where approximately two-thirds to three-fourths of responses fell into that category.

### Water resources for irrigation use

Survey responses regarding the importance of water resources derived from public lands and used to irrigate crops and pastures were fairly uniform across areas of Utah. As indicated in Table 13, few respondents in any area of the state considered irrigation water to be not important or only slightly important. In each of the county clusters a large majority of respondents considered water resources for irrigation to be “very important,” with the percentage of respondents selecting that response ranging from 63.5% in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber county area to approximately 92% in the Piute/Sanpete/Sevier county area.

**FIGURE 25. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO LOCAL QUALITY OF LIFE.**





**Table 12. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of grazing of livestock on public lands to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	14.7%	5.1%	2.4%	9.3%	1.0%	2.9%	2.5%	1.1%	2.4%	5.2%	6.9%
Slightly important	18.1%	11.4%	10.3%	13.9%	5.9%	13.0%	3.4%	5.1%	6.8%	11.8%	13.1%
Moderately important	26.7%	35.1%	27.0%	32.9%	20.3%	24.2%	22.8%	16.6%	14.7%	20.7%	31.1%
Very important	27.1%	38.2%	49.4%	35.8%	65.4%	52.6%	65.4%	73.9%	72.8%	55.4%	37.6%
Don't know/ no response	13.4%	10.2%	11.0%	8.2%	7.4%	7.2%	5.8%	3.4%	3.2%	6.9%	11.3%

**Table 13. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of water resources used to irrigate crops and pastures to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	5.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.9%
Slightly important	6.7%	2.8%	0.8%	6.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%	7.2%	5.8%
Moderately important	18.3%	12.0%	9.4%	19.2%	4.7%	11.5%	3.7%	5.3%	8.1%	10.3%	15.9%
Very important	63.5%	80.5%	83.2%	68.7%	87.7%	81.6%	91.8%	91.6%	87.3%	76.1%	71.5%
Don't know/ no response	6.2%	4.3%	5.9%	4.5%	6.7%	4.2%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	4.8%	4.9%

### Water resources for homes and businesses

Table 14 summarizes respondents' perceptions of the importance of water resources from public lands used to supply homes and businesses to quality of life in their communities.

Responses were highly uniform across all areas of the state, with approximately 83% to 92% of respondents indicating that this resource use is "very important" to local quality of life.

### Water resources for fish and wildlife habitat

Respondents across the state exhibited generally similar views about the importance of using public land water resources to provide habitat for fish and wildlife populations. Across the eleven multi-county clusters, there were virtually no respondents who consider such resource use to be "not at all important." At the same time, between two-thirds and four-fifths of respondents indicated that they consider such use to be "very important" to local quality of life (Table 15).

### Energy resources

Table 16 and Figure 26 summarize respondents' views about how energy resources such as oil, gas, coal or uranium that are developed or are likely to be developed influence quality of life in their communities. Respondents across the state generally believe that such energy resources are moderately or very important to local quality of life. However, perceptions regarding this type of resource use varied considerably across specific areas. In the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area, only about one-fourth of respondents considered energy resource development "very important" to local quality of life. In contrast, the "very important" category was selected by approximately seven out of ten respondents in the Carbon/Emery and Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah areas, reflecting the high levels of energy resource activity in those two areas of the state.

**Table 14. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of water resources used to supply homes and businesses to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Slightly important	1.6%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%	2.8%	1.0%
Moderately important	7.1%	8.8%	11.0%	10.0%	11.3%	3.8%	1.8%	7.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.1%
Very important	85.5%	85.6%	84.0%	84.8%	82.7%	91.3%	92.2%	87.0%	91.1%	85.9%	88.7%
Don't know/ no response	4.9%	3.5%	3.8%	2.1%	4.5%	4.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%	4.5%	3.4%

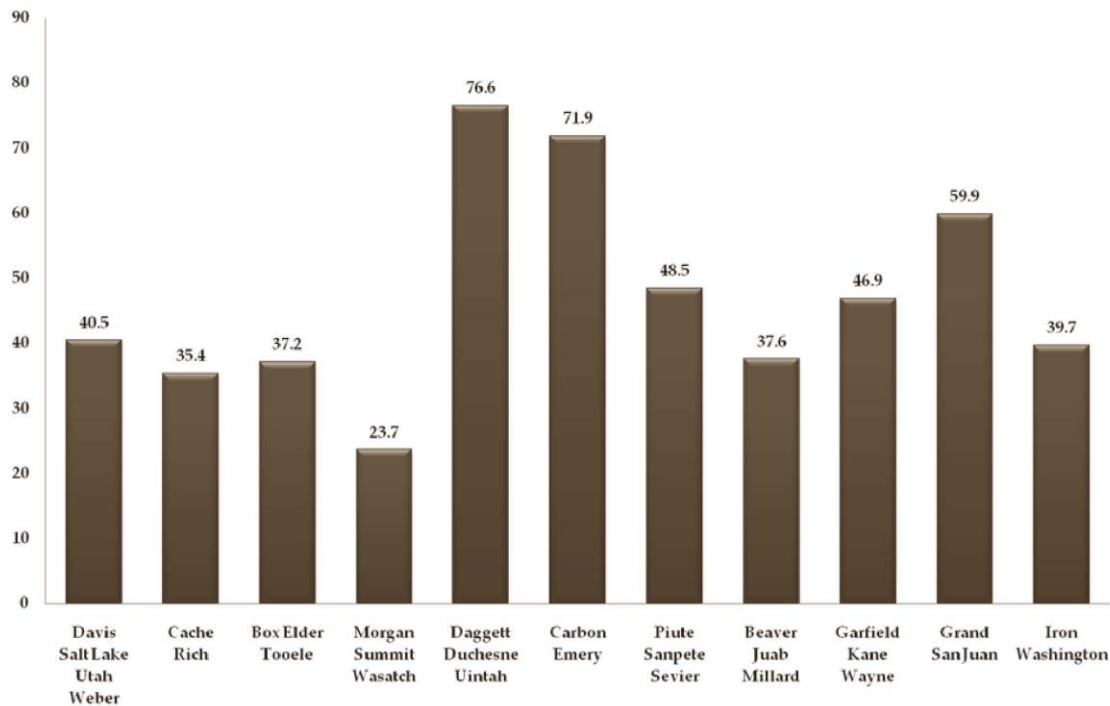
**Table 15. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of water resources that provide important habitat for fish and wildlife to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
Slightly important	4.1%	2.1%	4.8%	1.8%	1.7%	3.3%	3.9%	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	5.4%
Moderately important	20.7%	19.9%	24.1%	13.0%	19.0%	19.0%	17.6%	19.0%	23.7%	16.2%	21.5%
Very important	66.9%	73.3%	66.5%	81.6%	73.2%	72.6%	74.4%	74.5%	68.1%	74.7%	68.5%
Don't know/ no response	5.7%	4.0%	3.9%	2.6%	5.3%	4.8%	3.3%	3.1%	4.1%	5.3%	4.2%

**Table 16. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of energy resources such as oil, gas, coal or uranium that are being developed or likely to be developed on public lands to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	11.2%	11.2%	10.1%	18.2%	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%	10.5%	7.9%	4.9%	8.4%
Slightly important	9.4%	17.9%	21.3%	25.9%	2.0%	4.7%	13.4%	17.9%	14.2%	7.2%	12.1%
Moderately important	27.1%	24.3%	19.4%	22.3%	13.0%	18.3%	28.3%	24.3%	24.1%	23.1%	26.6%
Very important	40.5%	35.4%	37.2%	23.7%	76.6%	71.9%	48.5%	37.6%	46.9%	59.9%	39.7%
Don't know/ no response	11.8%	11.2%	12.1%	9.8%	6.6%	5.1%	7.6%	9.6%	6.9%	4.9%	13.3%

**FIGURE 26. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES ON PUBLIC LANDS TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO LOCAL QUALITY OF LIFE.**



### Sand, gravel, and other minerals used in construction industries

Response patterns to a question focusing on the importance of public land uses involving the production of sand, gravel, or other minerals used in building and construction industries to the overall local quality of life are summarized in Table 17. In general most respondents considered such uses to be either moderately or very important. The percentage of respondents considering this type of resource use to be “very important” to local quality of life ranged from a

low of 21.2% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county cluster to a high of 45.1% in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne cluster.

#### Timber used in logging and mill operations

As indicated in Table 18 and Figure 27, survey respondents expressed broad-ranging views about the importance of public land forested areas that provide timber used by logging operations and lumber mills to the overall quality of life in their communities. In most areas of the state the percentages of respondents who considered such uses to be only slightly important, moderately important, and very important were fairly similar. However, respondents living in the Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county clusters attached considerably higher levels of importance to the use of timber resources as a contributor to local quality of life than was the case in other areas of the state.



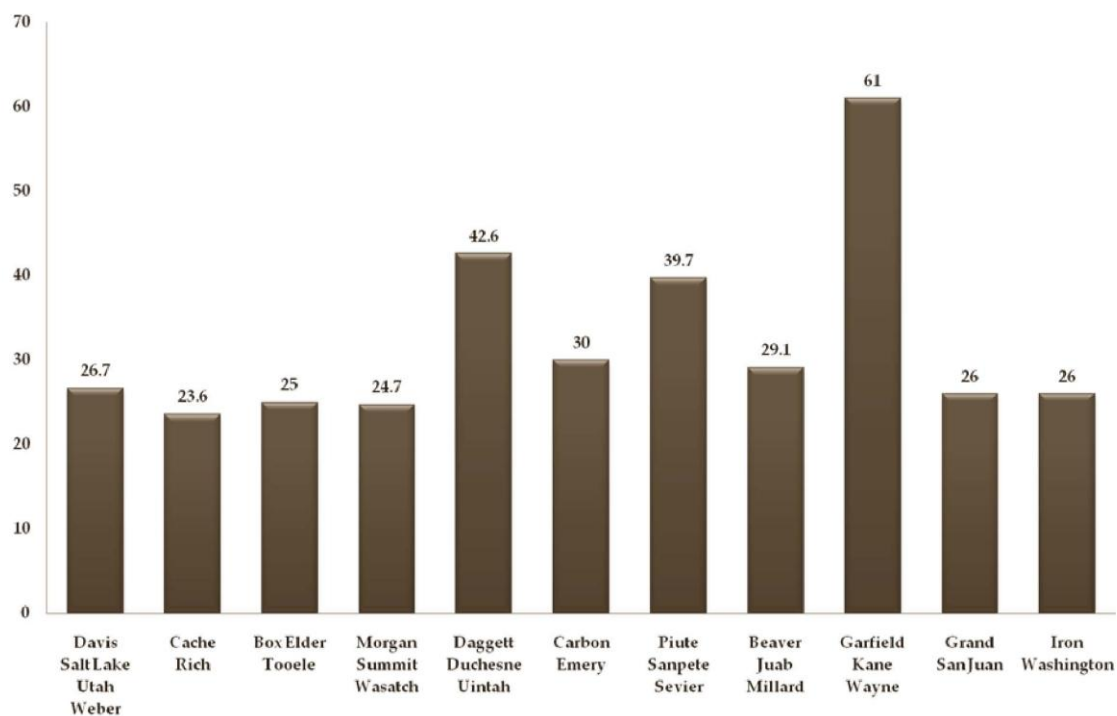
**Table 17. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of sand, gravel, or other minerals used in building and construction industries that are being developed or likely to be developed on public lands to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	6.1%	5.1%	5.9%	9.3%	3.5%	2.7%	4.0%	3.2%	3.4%	4.6%	4.4%
Slightly important	17.8%	17.6%	16.4%	31.7%	8.8%	15.6%	21.7%	16.6%	16.3%	14.8%	14.0%
Moderately important	38.1%	42.1%	35.1%	31.0%	39.4%	37.6%	36.0%	35.4%	29.8%	33.3%	38.8%
Very important	28.4%	28.8%	36.2%	21.2%	39.8%	36.5%	30.5%	38.1%	45.1%	40.9%	35.1%
Don't know/ no response	9.6%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	8.5%	7.6%	7.8%	6.6%	5.5%	6.4%	7.7%

**Table 18. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of forested areas that provide timber used by logging operations and lumber mills to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	13.9%	7.9%	18.6%	19.1%	2.2%	6.3%	5.3%	15.7%	2.1%	12.1%	10.7%
Slightly important	19.7%	26.2%	25.6%	22.5%	8.7%	21.8%	14.5%	23.5%	12.4%	24.9%	16.1%
Moderately important	28.2%	33.3%	21.3%	27.3%	37.4%	34.1%	33.0%	20.8%	21.5%	28.4%	36.9%
Very important	26.7%	23.6%	25.0%	24.7%	42.6%	30.0%	39.7%	29.1%	61.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Don't know/ no response	11.6%	9.1%	9.5%	6.5%	9.1%	7.8%	7.5%	10.8%	3.0%	8.6%	10.4%

**FIGURE 27. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER FORESTED AREAS ON PUBLIC LANDS THAT PROVIDE COMMERCIAL TIMBER SUPPLIES TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO LOCAL QUALITY OF LIFE.**



### Trees and vegetation for wildlife habitat

Table 19 presents response distributions for a question that addressed the importance of public land areas where trees or other vegetation provide important wildlife habitat for the overall quality of life in respondents' communities. Across all areas of Utah a large majority of respondents indicated that this type of resource use is either moderately or very important to local quality of life. The percentages of survey participants selecting the "very important" response category for this question ranged from a low of 54.3% in the Iron/Washington county area to a high of 76.3% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch area.

### Areas that attract tourism and recreation

Respondents from all areas of the state generally considered public land areas that attract tourism and recreational activities to have an important influence on the overall quality of life for people living in their communities (see Table 20). As indicated in Figure 28, the percentage of respondents considering such areas to be "very important" to local quality of life was highest in four areas of Utah where there is an especially high level of tourism-based economic activity -- the Grand/San Juan cluster (64.1%), the Iron/Washington cluster (67.3%), the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster (70.1%), and the Garfield/Kane/Wayne cluster (71.6%).

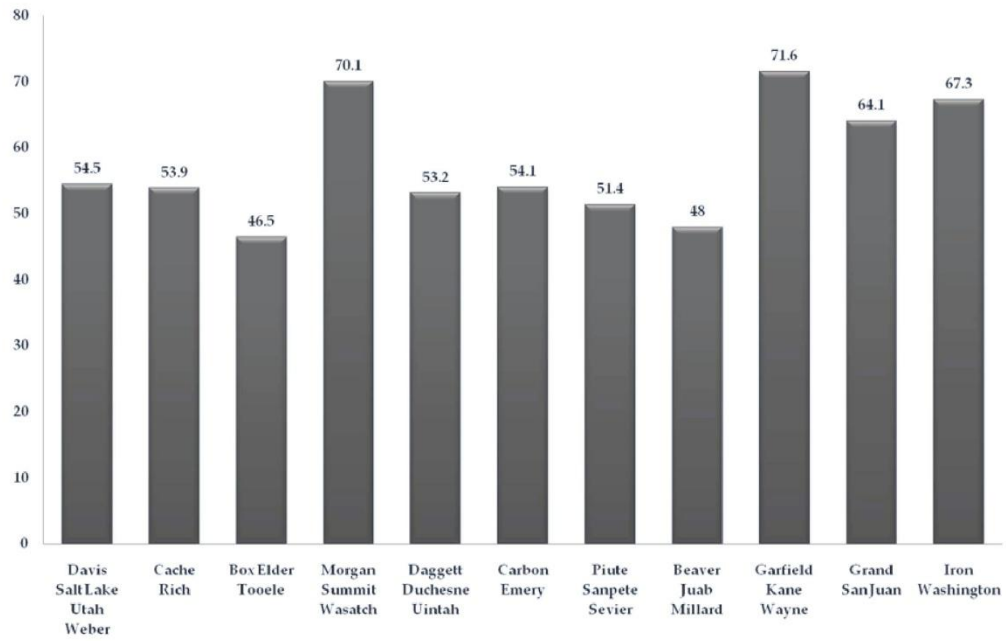
**Table 19. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of areas where trees or other vegetation provide important wildlife habitat to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	2.8%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Slightly important	4.9%	3.7%	8.2%	2.5%	3.8%	5.8%	5.0%	4.6%	6.9%	4.8%	7.5%
Moderately important	23.2%	26.5%	25.4%	16.7%	22.3%	22.8%	21.7%	25.7%	28.9%	19.3%	32.2%
Very important	63.7%	65.8%	61.2%	76.3%	67.2%	66.2%	70.4%	65.6%	60.7%	70.8%	54.3%
Don't know/ no response	5.4%	3.5%	4.4%	3.2%	5.6%	4.2%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	4.6%	4.9%

**Table 20. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of areas that attract tourism and recreational activity to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	2.5%	0.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Slightly important	9.3%	10.6%	13.2%	6.2%	8.1%	10.8%	12.0%	13.2%	4.1%	6.1%	4.0%
Moderately important	28.9%	31.9%	33.9%	18.7%	30.1%	28.3%	31.8%	33.0%	20.5%	21.9%	23.8%
Very important	54.5%	53.9%	46.5%	70.1%	53.2%	54.1%	51.4%	48.0%	71.6%	64.1%	67.3%
Don't know/ no response	4.9%	3.1%	4.6%	2.4%	6.5%	5.1%	3.1%	4.7%	2.5%	5.4%	2.5%

FIGURE 28. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER PUBLIC LAND AREAS THAT ATTRACT TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO LOCAL QUALITY OF LIFE.



### Opportunities for off-road motorized recreation

Responses to a question focusing on the importance of public land areas that provide opportunities for off-road vehicle use, snowmobiling, or other types of motorized recreation are summarized in Table 21. In all areas of the state respondents were most likely to indicate that they consider the availability of such opportunities to be “very important” to the overall quality of life in their communities. The percentage of respondents selecting the “very important” response category ranged from a low of 31.8% in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber county area to a high of 64.1% in the Grand/San Juan county area.

### Opportunities for non-motorized recreation

Table 22 summarizes survey respondents’ views about the importance of areas that provide opportunities for hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, or other types of non-motorized recreation to the overall quality of life for people who live in their communities. In all areas of the state respondents were most likely to indicate that they consider the availability of these non-motorized recreation opportunities on public lands to be “very important.” Respondents living in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county cluster were especially likely to highlight opportunities to pursue such activities as a factor that positively influences their local quality of life.



**Table 21. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of opportunities to enjoy off-road vehicles, snowmobiling, or other types of motorized recreation on public lands to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	11.1%	5.9%	4.8%	13.8%	2.9%	3.6%	6.8%	2.5%	3.3%	4.3%	8.4%
Slightly important	21.7%	14.8%	16.4%	15.1%	11.3%	7.1%	10.5%	9.2%	8.5%	9.2%	14.7%
Moderately important	30.2%	26.6%	29.6%	25.0%	29.4%	25.5%	23.4%	26.2%	27.2%	17.8%	29.6%
Very important	31.8%	49.4%	44.5%	43.2%	49.7%	58.0%	56.7%	59.6%	58.0%	64.1%	44.7%
Don't know/ no response	5.2%	3.1%	4.7%	2.9%	6.7%	5.7%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	4.6%	2.7%

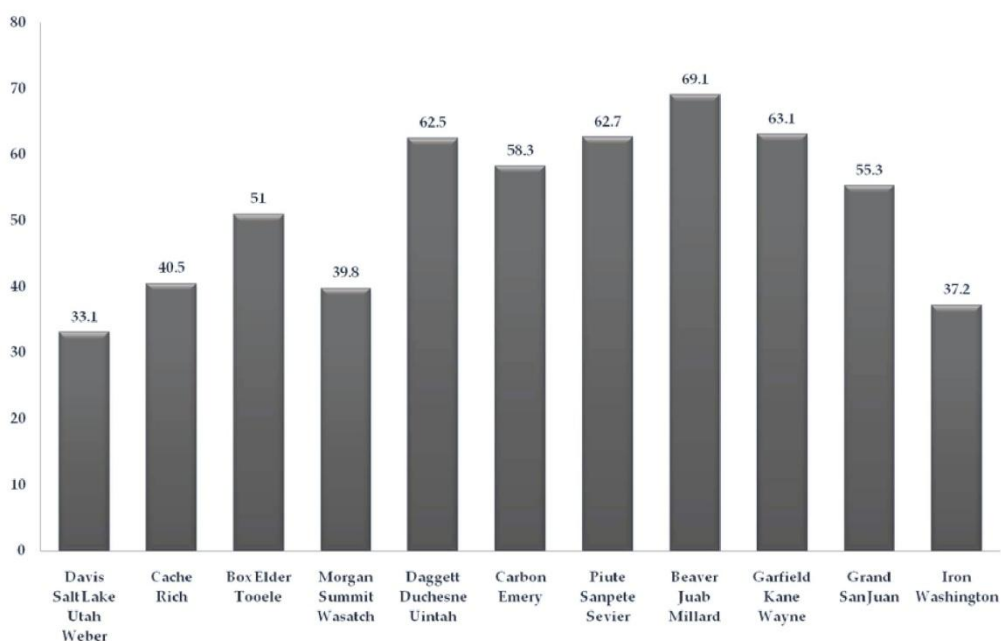
**Table 22. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of opportunities to enjoy hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, or other types of non-motorized recreation on public lands to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	3.5%	0.8%	2.7%	0.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	3.6%	2.1%	2.8%	1.9%
Slightly important	5.8%	7.1%	8.1%	4.5%	7.8%	10.1%	10.7%	9.6%	8.6%	4.5%	4.5%
Moderately important	31.2%	21.9%	28.8%	15.8%	31.1%	27.7%	32.1%	27.2%	23.1%	22.5%	29.2%
Very important	55.3%	67.5%	56.7%	76.3%	52.8%	55.5%	53.1%	55.0%	64.6%	65.6%	62.1%
Don't know/ no response	4.2%	2.8%	3.8%	2.6%	6.1%	5.1%	2.5%	4.7%	1.5%	4.6%	2.3%

## Opportunities to hunt for wild game

Respondent views about the role that opportunities to hunt for wild game on public lands play in the overall quality of life in their communities are summarized in Table 23 and Figure 29. In this case, the survey data indicate considerable variation across areas of Utah with respect to the perceived importance of public land hunting opportunities. The percentages of respondents who consider hunting opportunity to be “very important” to local quality of life are lowest in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber cluster (33.1%), the Cache/Rich cluster (40.5%), the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster (39.8%), and the Iron/Washington cluster (37.2%). In contrast over 60% of respondents living in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county areas consider hunting opportunity to be “very important” to local quality of life.

FIGURE 29. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER OPPORTUNITIES TO HUNT ON PUBLIC LANDS TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO LOCAL QUALITY OF LIFE.



**Table 23. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of opportunities to hunt for wild game on public lands to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	13.2%	5.9%	5.2%	12.5%	1.9%	1.5%	3.9%	0.8%	3.7%	4.1%	9.5%
Slightly important	21.6%	12.7%	9.9%	17.2%	5.7%	6.9%	6.3%	6.2%	7.8%	11.6%	17.9%
Moderately important	25.9%	35.8%	28.7%	27.7%	24.1%	28.5%	23.3%	20.9%	24.2%	23.9%	31.8%
Very important	33.1%	40.5%	51.0%	39.8%	62.5%	58.3%	62.7%	69.1%	63.1%	55.3%	37.2%
Don't know/ no response	6.2%	5.1%	5.2%	2.8%	5.8%	4.8%	3.8%	3.0%	1.2%	5.1%	3.6%

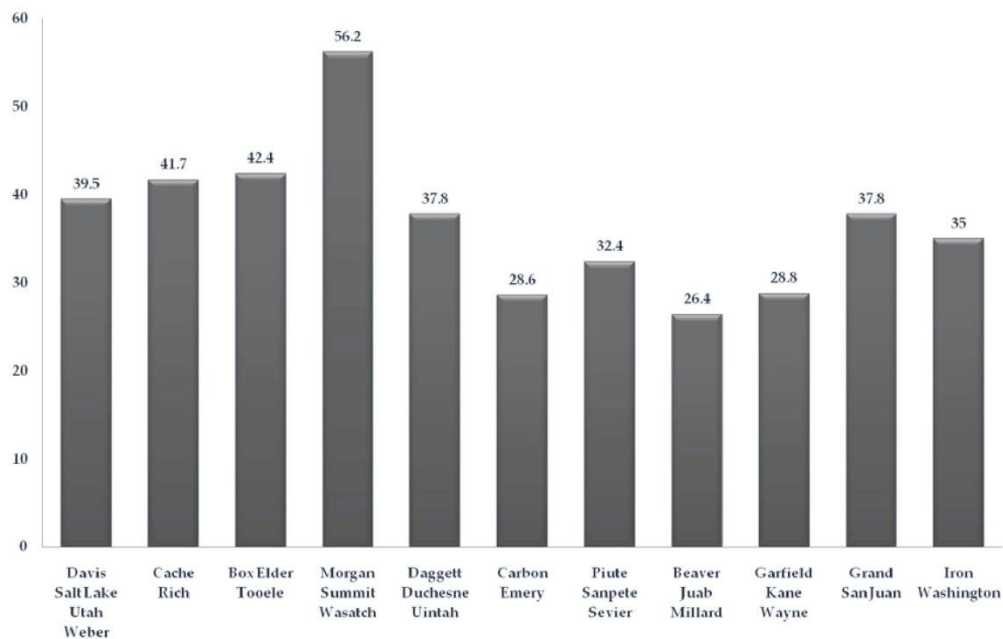
## Opportunities to fish

Survey respondents from all areas of Utah generally consider the opportunity to fish in lakes, streams and rivers on public land areas as an important factor influencing the quality of life in their communities (Table 24). In each of the eleven multi-county areas the most common response to this question was that fishing opportunity is “very important” to local quality of life, with approximately 50% to 70% of responses falling into that category.

## Undeveloped landscapes

Table 25 and Figure 30 provide a summary of response distributions to a question that focused on the role of undeveloped landscapes where motorized uses and resource development are restricted to the quality of life in survey participants’ communities.

FIGURE 30. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO CONSIDER UNDEVELOPED LANDSCAPES WHERE MOTORIZED ACCESS AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ARE RESTRICTED TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO LOCAL QUALITY OF LIFE.



**Table 24. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of opportunities to fish in area lakes, streams and rivers to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	4.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.9%	0.3%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	2.8%	2.3%
Slightly important	12.3%	6.0%	9.9%	7.2%	2.5%	2.7%	4.5%	8.4%	5.0%	9.7%	10.0%
Moderately important	28.0%	31.9%	28.7%	25.4%	23.6%	22.5%	23.2%	20.8%	26.3%	31.0%	33.7%
Very important	49.9%	57.9%	55.6%	61.3%	68.6%	69.7%	67.6%	66.6%	65.8%	51.9%	50.9%
Don't know/ no response	5.2%	3.1%	4.1%	3.3%	5.0%	4.2%	2.8%	3.3%	1.2%	4.6%	3.0%

**Table 25. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of undeveloped landscapes where motorized access and resource development are restricted to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	10.0%	5.7%	8.6%	5.9%	7.6%	12.4%	8.7%	16.2%	17.7%	15.9%	5.9%
Slightly important	16.3%	18.4%	19.4%	12.2%	21.3%	21.0%	24.3%	24.5%	25.4%	22.0%	25.0%
Moderately important	23.8%	26.3%	21.8%	21.8%	22.5%	28.3%	25.1%	25.3%	23.1%	16.9%	26.0%
Very important	39.5%	41.7%	42.4%	56.2%	37.8%	28.6%	32.4%	26.4%	28.8%	37.8%	35.0%
Don't know/ no response	10.4%	7.9%	7.9%	3.9%	10.8%	9.6%	9.6%	7.7%	5.0%	7.3%	8.0%

Overall, most respondents across the state considered such resource conditions to be either moderately or very important to local quality of life. At the same time, there was substantial variation in respondent perspectives on this issue across more localized portions of Utah. The percentages of respondents indicating a belief that such conditions are “very important” to local quality of life were lowest in the Beaver/Juab/Millard (26.4%), Carbon/Emery (28.6%), and Garfield/Kane/Wayne (28.8%) county areas. In contrast, well over one-half (56.2%) of respondents living in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area indicated that these undeveloped/non-motorized areas are “very important” to the quality of life for people living in their communities.

#### Areas managed for biodiversity and habitat

The final question in this portion of the survey instrument focused on respondents’ perceptions about the importance of areas managed to maintain biodiversity and protect habitat for sensitive or important plants or wildlife as a factor influencing local quality of life. As indicated in Table 26, there was a tendency statewide for most respondents to consider such conditions and uses to be either moderately or very important. The Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county cluster stands out from other areas of the state with respect to the degree of importance attached to biodiversity/habitat protection, with nearly two-thirds of respondents indicating that such conditions and uses are “very important” to local quality of life.



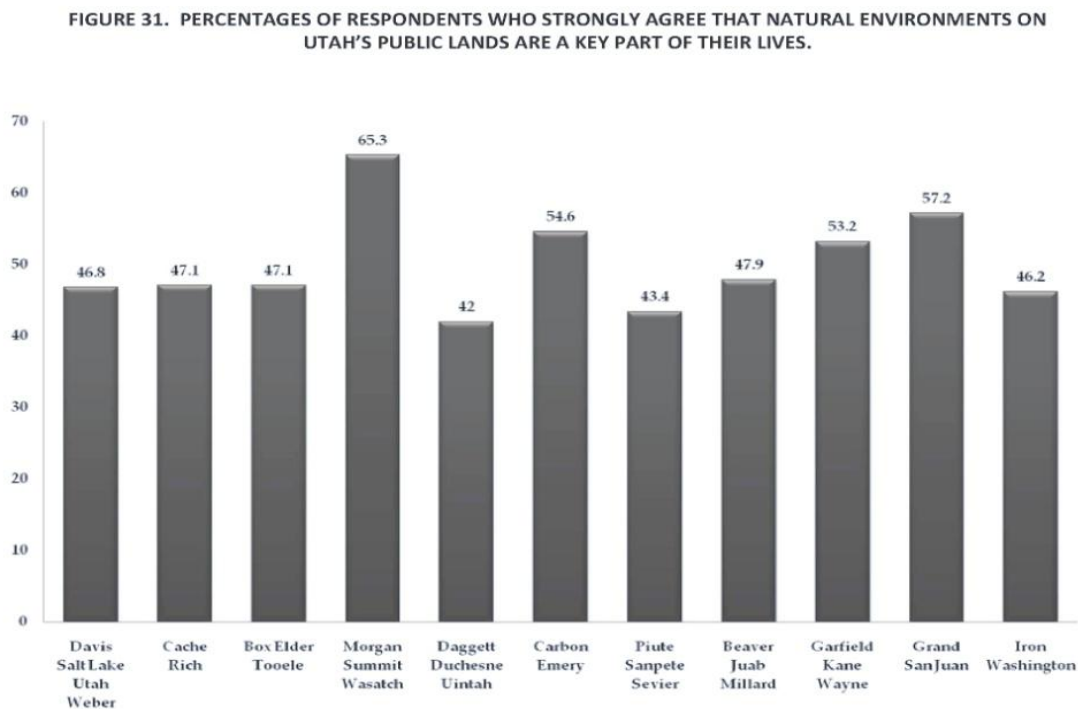
**Table 26. Survey respondents' attitudes about the importance of areas managed to maintain biodiversity and protect habitat for sensitive or important plants or wildlife to the overall quality of life for people living in their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Not at all important	5.0%	3.1%	5.8%	2.4%	7.7%	7.5%	4.9%	10.9%	12.9%	11.6%	5.2%
Slightly important	13.9%	17.6%	17.6%	8.9%	16.5%	18.2%	21.9%	24.9%	25.0%	22.0%	22.4%
Moderately important	27.6%	30.4%	23.8%	20.4%	29.8%	27.5%	28.4%	26.7%	25.3%	23.5%	27.3%
Very important	45.1%	41.1%	45.4%	64.5%	34.8%	37.1%	37.3%	30.3%	30.8%	35.3%	38.6%
Don't know/ no response	8.4%	7.9%	7.6%	3.8%	11.2%	9.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.0%	7.6%	6.4%

## Meanings and Attachments Associated With Public Land Environments

People often develop strong feelings about outdoor places and settings that have special meaning or importance to them. The survey questionnaire included a series of items focusing on environmental meanings and attachments that were designed to assess the extent to which Utah residents experience these feelings about public land environments and settings in the state.

The first question in this series asked survey participants to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statement that “natural environments provided by public lands in Utah are a key part of my life.” Response patterns (Table 27) reveal that a substantial majority of respondents across all areas of Utah expressed some level of agreement with this statement. In addition, only modest variations in response distributions are evident across the eleven areas. Figure 31 reveals that the percentage of respondents indicating “strong agreement” with the statement ranged from a low of 42% in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county area to a high of 65.3% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area.



**Table 27. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that the natural environments provided by public lands in Utah are a key part of their lives.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	2.5%	1.2%	3.1%	1.6%	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%
Somewhat disagree	2.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	2.3%	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%
Neutral	12.8%	16.2%	16.4%	8.3%	14.3%	12.7%	17.3%	11.7%	12.9%	9.9%	13.1%
Somewhat agree	32.3%	33.4%	28.9%	21.5%	35.9%	25.8%	32.4%	33.3%	29.9%	28.1%	36.0%
Strongly Agree	46.8%	47.1%	47.1%	65.3%	42.0%	54.6%	43.4%	47.9%	53.2%	57.2%	46.2%
Don't know/ no response	2.8%	0.8%	2.8%	1.8%	3.3%	2.9%	1.6%	2.9%	0.6%	1.8%	0.9%

The next question in this series focused on respondents' agreement that "natural settings found on Utah public lands provide the best possible opportunities for me to enjoy the things I like to do best." Once again, a large majority of respondents in all areas of the state expressed some level agreement with this statement (Table 28).

Respondents were next presented with a less "positive" statement, which read "as far as I am concerned there is nothing particularly special about the natural environments that are present in public land areas of Utah." As indicated in Table 29, a large majority of respondents statewide expressed disagreement with this statement. The lowest percentage of respondents indicating that they "strongly disagree" with the statement occurred in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county area (58.1%), while expressions of "strong disagreement" occurred most frequently in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch area (79.8%).

Respondents were also asked about the extent to which they feel a strong spiritual or emotional connection to natural areas located on public lands in Utah. The data summarized in Table 30 suggest that even though many residents expressed a "neutral" response to this question, most expressed some level of agreement. The percentage of respondents expressing "strong agreement" that they feel these kinds of emotional/spiritual place attachments was lowest in the Box Elder/Tooele county cluster (30.9%), and highest in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county cluster (45.6%).

A statement that read "Utah's public lands and the natural areas they contain play an important role in defining who I am as a person" produced response distributions that were fairly evenly split between those who selected a "neutral" response, those who indicated that they "somewhat agree," and those who "strongly agree" with that statement (Table 31). Expressions of "strong agreement" were least common in the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area (20.2%) and

**Table 28. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that the natural settings found on Utah public lands provide the best opportunities for them to enjoy the things they like to do best.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	2.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.4%
Somewhat disagree	4.1%	2.1%	4.7%	2.2%	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	2.6%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
Neutral	15.5%	17.5%	14.9%	8.8%	16.8%	14.2%	12.5%	10.3%	10.4%	7.6%	16.3%
Somewhat agree	31.4%	36.7%	28.2%	27.1%	33.9%	30.3%	35.5%	34.6%	29.0%	32.3%	32.5%
Strongly Agree	44.7%	41.0%	47.5%	58.6%	40.6%	48.8%	45.4%	47.3%	53.3%	52.4%	46.3%
Don't know/ no response	2.4%	1.2%	2.5%	1.7%	2.8%	2.3%	1.6%	2.9%	0.6%	2.3%	0.7%

**Table 29. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that there is nothing particularly special about the natural environments that are present in public land areas of Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	66.3%	70.4%	65.1%	79.8%	58.1%	63.9%	63.3%	64.7%	66.8%	71.9%	73.2%
Somewhat disagree	15.7%	14.0%	14.9%	10.2%	20.3%	15.3%	16.8%	17.0%	18.8%	16.4%	16.0%
Neutral	8.2%	10.7%	11.6%	4.8%	9.3%	12.4%	9.4%	8.7%	7.8%	4.6%	4.7%
Somewhat agree	5.6%	2.1%	4.2%	1.9%	7.6%	3.4%	6.5%	4.1%	2.6%	3.8%	4.4%
Strongly Agree	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.7%	1.0%	1.6%	3.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Don't know/ no response	2.6%	0.8%	2.5%	1.7%	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	3.8%	0.9%	2.3%	0.7%

**Table 30. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that they have a strong spiritual or emotional connection to one or more natural areas located on public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	6.1%	5.5%	6.3%	2.6%	6.3%	1.5%	6.9%	8.0%	4.3%	2.8%	3.7%
Somewhat disagree	5.9%	6.5%	9.2%	3.9%	3.9%	2.4%	6.1%	4.8%	2.9%	5.6%	3.5%
Neutral	28.1%	28.8%	25.3%	25.1%	28.6%	29.8%	28.5%	28.4%	18.8%	23.9%	32.4%
Somewhat agree	24.1%	23.3%	25.5%	24.0%	27.0%	25.1%	21.7%	22.3%	27.4%	25.1%	27.4%
Strongly Agree	33.8%	35.1%	30.9%	42.7%	31.5%	38.5%	34.6%	32.1%	45.6%	41.1%	32.3%
Don't know/ no response	2.0%	0.8%	2.8%	1.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.2%	4.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%

**Table 31. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that Utah's public lands and the natural areas they contain play an important role in defining who they are as a person.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	9.1%	5.6%	8.9%	3.9%	4.8%	3.1%	7.1%	6.2%	5.6%	6.6%	4.9%
Somewhat disagree	9.7%	8.8%	6.7%	5.1%	6.3%	5.5%	5.4%	8.5%	5.0%	4.0%	7.7%
Neutral	28.5%	31.8%	33.1%	22.8%	31.8%	29.4%	31.5%	31.0%	26.6%	27.6%	37.3%
Somewhat agree	27.5%	30.5%	28.5%	33.3%	31.7%	30.9%	29.6%	30.9%	29.1%	27.9%	28.8%
Strongly Agree	23.1%	22.6%	20.3%	33.3%	21.5%	28.2%	24.9%	20.2%	32.7%	31.3%	20.6%
Don't know/ no response	2.0%	0.8%	2.5%	1.7%	3.9%	2.9%	1.6%	3.2%	1.1%	2.5%	0.7%

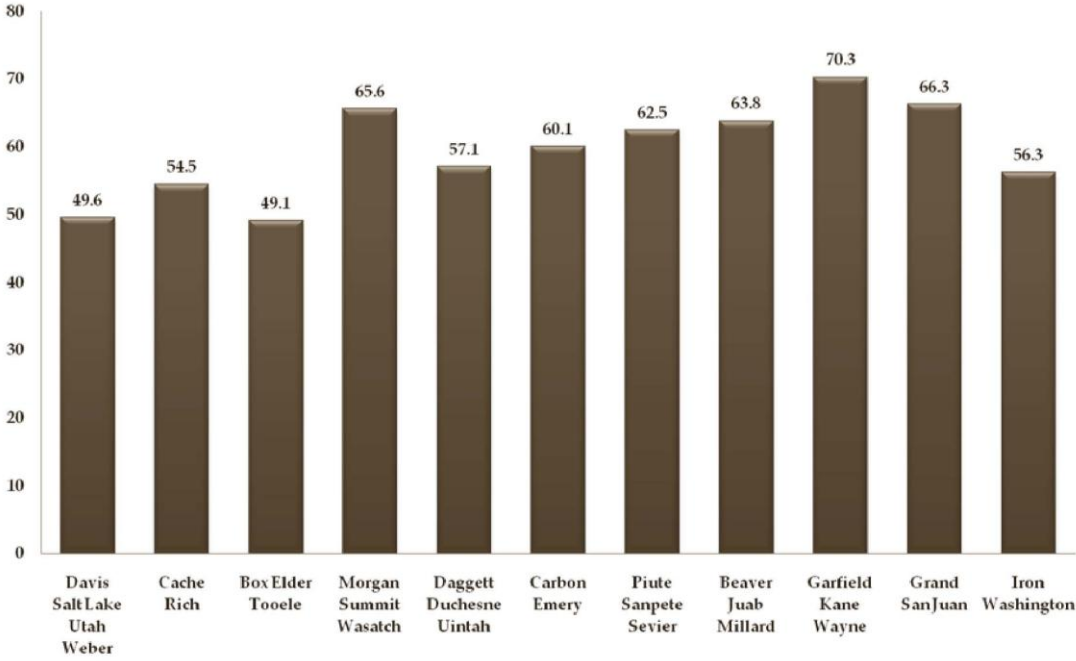


the Box Elder/Tooele county area (20.3%), and most common in the Grand/San Juan (31.3%), Garfield/Kane/Wayne (32.7%), and Morgan/Summit/Wasatch (33.3%) county areas.

As indicated in Table 32, very few survey participants from any portion of the state agreed that they “could be just as happy living in a state that does not have a significant amount of public land.” Across all eleven of the multi-county cluster areas the “strongly disagree” response option was selected by a majority of respondents, with percentages in that category ranging from a low of 52.9% in the Cache/Rich county cluster to a high of 66% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch cluster.

The final question in this series asked respondents to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed that “Utah’s public lands are an important part of the culture and heritage of my community.” Across the state a substantial majority of respondents expressed agreement with this statement, with most expressing strong agreement (Table 33). As indicated in Figure 32, the percentages of respondents indicating that they “strongly agree” with this statement was lowest in Box Elder/Tooele counties (49.1%) and Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber counties (49.6%), and highest in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area (70.3%).

**FIGURE 32. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE THAT UTAH’S PUBLIC LANDS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE CULTURE AND HERITAGE OF THEIR COMMUNITIES.**



**Table 32. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that they could be just as happy living in a state that does not have a significant amount of public land.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	55.5%	52.9%	55.6%	66.0%	57.6%	61.9%	60.6%	60.9%	54.5%	59.5%	54.8%
Somewhat disagree	18.4%	22.3%	20.0%	18.2%	20.2%	14.3%	13.3%	18.5%	20.6%	21.5%	23.8%
Neutral	11.9%	14.0%	11.9%	5.3%	10.3%	12.3%	11.5%	9.1%	10.2%	5.6%	12.3%
Somewhat agree	8.3%	5.6%	5.9%	6.7%	5.1%	6.3%	7.8%	5.0%	8.9%	6.6%	6.7%
Strongly Agree	4.0%	4.4%	4.1%	2.4%	4.0%	2.4%	5.1%	3.3%	4.9%	5.1%	1.8%
Don't know/ no response	2.1%	0.8%	2.5%	1.4%	2.8%	2.7%	1.6%	3.2%	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%

**Table 33. Survey respondents' levels of agreement that Utah's public lands are an important part of the culture and heritage of their community.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	2.8%	2.4%	4.1%	2.5%	3.9%	1.5%	2.9%	2.0%	0.9%	3.1%	2.5%
Somewhat disagree	3.6%	2.4%	3.4%	3.4%	1.4%	3.1%	2.0%	1.1%	3.2%	1.3%	1.9%
Neutral	12.6%	12.6%	11.0%	6.4%	10.3%	8.8%	7.9%	6.6%	4.4%	5.9%	9.1%
Somewhat agree	29.5%	27.3%	30.3%	20.9%	24.6%	24.3%	23.5%	22.5%	20.6%	23.4%	29.8%
Strongly Agree	49.6%	54.5%	49.1%	65.6%	57.1%	60.1%	62.5%	63.8%	70.3%	66.3%	56.3%
Don't know/ no response	2.0%	0.8%	2.1%	1.2%	2.7%	2.3%	1.2%	3.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.7%

## **Attitudes About Natural Resource Management**

A lengthy segment of the survey questionnaire asked respondents to express their attitudes and preferences regarding a variety of natural resource management activities and resource uses that occur on public land areas in Utah. Two questions presented in sequence were used to solicit respondents' views about whether each of nineteen different public land resource uses and activities should be reduced or increased.

### Mineral exploration/extraction

Table 34 presents the distribution of responses to the first question in this series, which asked respondents to indicate whether they thought mineral exploration and extraction should be reduced or increased on Utah's public lands. In most areas of the state respondents were most likely to indicate that they think such uses should "stay about the same." Overall the data suggest that in most areas there is only modest support for any increase in mineral extraction activities, and very little support for a major increase. However, the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county cluster and the Grand/San Juan county cluster stand out as areas where support for increased mineral exploration/extraction is notably higher than is the case elsewhere in Utah.

### Timber harvest

Survey respondents in most areas of Utah indicated a preference for timber harvest activities on public lands to remain at approximately current levels (Table 35). As indicated in Figure 33, support for some degree of reduction in timber harvest levels (e.g., responses in either

**Table 34. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which mineral exploration and extraction activities occur on Utah's public lands.**

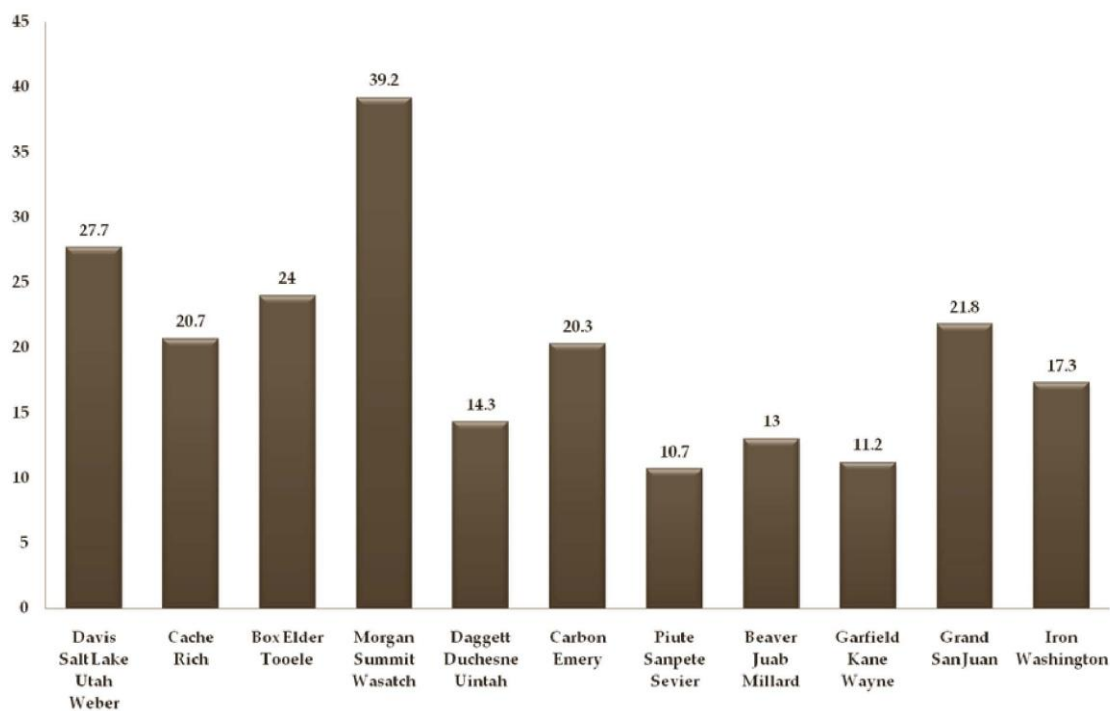
	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	8.5%	5.6%	7.7%	13.4%	3.1%	7.2%	4.4%	1.5%	9.6%	9.5%	6.8%
Moderate reduction	14.1%	11.8%	9.8%	21.4%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%	5.8%	3.7%	10.7%	7.7%
Stay about the same	34.1%	44.6%	45.3%	37.4%	41.0%	40.9%	43.1%	40.1%	24.4%	26.2%	38.1%
Moderate increase	16.8%	13.3%	13.9%	12.3%	27.4%	22.7%	21.3%	23.3%	32.0%	26.3%	21.1%
Major increase	4.3%	6.0%	6.6%	3.1%	10.9%	13.3%	11.2%	14.7%	23.2%	21.0%	10.4%
Don't know/ no response	22.1%	18.7%	16.7%	12.4%	9.1%	7.8%	12.0%	14.5%	7.0%	6.3%	15.9%

**Table 35. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which timber harvest activities occur on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	10.4%	7.5%	10.5%	15.9%	3.7%	7.5%	4.1%	4.6%	5.4%	10.0%	7.0%
Moderate reduction	17.3%	13.2%	13.5%	23.3%	10.6%	12.8%	6.6%	8.4%	5.8%	11.8%	10.3%
Stay about the same	42.0%	53.2%	46.3%	41.6%	43.6%	36.9%	29.3%	42.6%	18.9%	37.1%	40.5%
Moderate increase	9.3%	9.8%	11.2%	7.0%	20.5%	20.6%	32.2%	20.6%	25.9%	21.4%	20.0%
Major increase	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	1.8%	12.0%	12.0%	18.3%	9.1%	38.7%	10.8%	9.0%
Don't know/ no response	18.8%	13.9%	16.0%	10.5%	9.5%	10.2%	9.5%	14.7%	5.2%	9.0%	13.1%

the “major reduction” or “moderate reduction” categories) was most common among residents of the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county cluster. The Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county clusters stand out from all others as areas where there appears to be substantially less support among residents for reductions in timber harvest activities on public lands.

**FIGURE 33. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE TIMBER HARVEST ON UTAH’S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE REDUCED.**



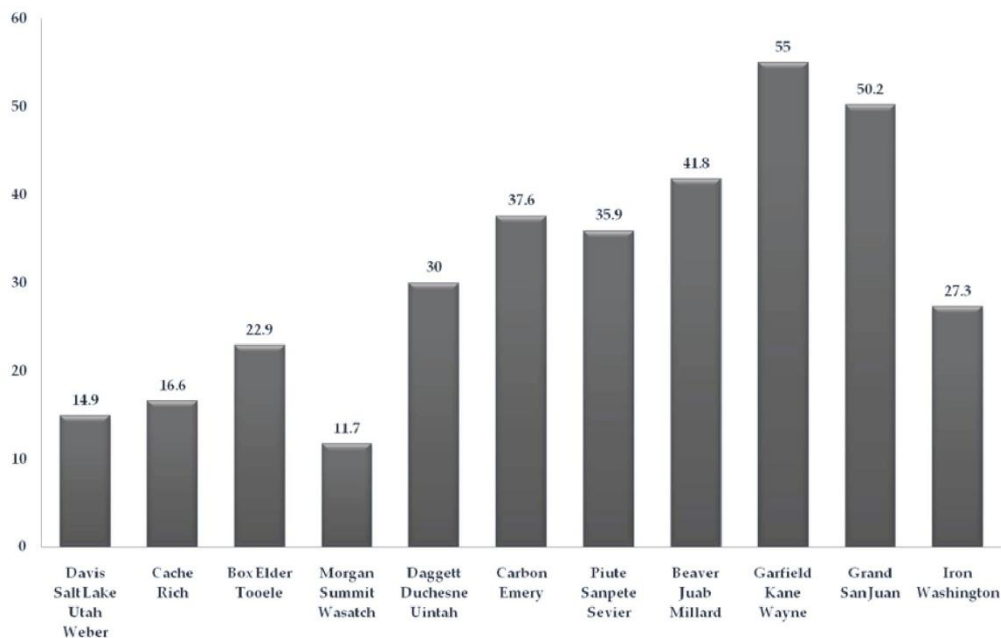
### Designation of wilderness areas

Proposals for designation of additional wilderness areas on federally-managed lands have been a source of substantial controversy in Utah for many years. As indicated in Table 36, the patterns of response to a survey question addressing the issue of wilderness designation varied



considerably across the eleven multi-county cluster areas. In all areas a substantial proportion of respondents indicated a preference for levels of wilderness designation to “stay about the same.” However, support for an increase in wilderness designation was expressed by over one-half of respondents living in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area, and by between thirty and forty percent of those living in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, and Box Elder/Tooele county clusters. At the same time, support for reduced levels of wilderness designation was expressed by one-half or more of the respondents living in the Grand/San Juan and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county areas, and by 30% or more of those from the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Carbon/Emery, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, and Beaver/Juab/Millard county clusters (Figure 34).

FIGURE 34. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION ON UTAH'S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE REDUCED.



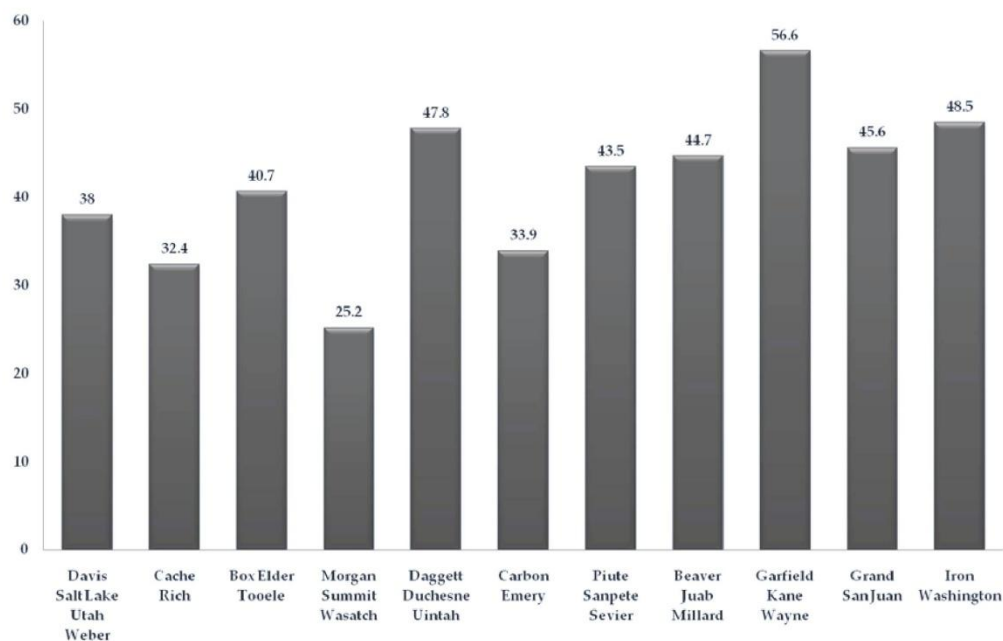
**Table 36. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which designation of wilderness areas occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	6.8%	4.3%	8.4%	5.5%	11.5%	24.8%	19.6%	26.3%	39.7%	33.0%	11.4%
Moderate reduction	8.1%	12.3%	14.5%	6.2%	18.5%	12.8%	16.3%	15.5%	15.3%	17.2%	15.9%
Stay about the same	34.0%	41.6%	35.4%	29.0%	40.5%	27.5%	36.7%	34.2%	25.3%	24.0%	36.4%
Moderate increase	24.9%	22.6%	22.2%	27.5%	16.2%	17.0%	14.9%	11.9%	7.4%	7.4%	14.7%
Major increase	14.2%	9.6%	9.9%	25.8%	3.2%	9.6%	5.7%	3.0%	8.7%	13.6%	11.9%
Don't know/ no response	12.0%	9.6%	9.5%	6.0%	10.1%	8.4%	6.9%	9.1%	3.5%	4.8%	9.6%

## Exploration for/development of oil and gas resources

The data reported in Table 37 detail the ways in which survey participants responded to a question asking about the extent to which exploration for and development of oil and gas resources should occur on public land areas in Utah. Overall, relatively few respondents in most areas of the state indicated a preference for major reductions in oil and gas exploration/development. The most common response choices in most areas of the state reflected residents' preferences for such activity to either "stay about the same" or for a "moderate increase." As indicated in Figure 35, the percentage of respondents expressing a preference for increased oil and gas exploration/development (combining the "moderate" and "major" increase categories) was lowest in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county cluster, and highest in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county cluster.

FIGURE 35. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT ON UTAH'S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE INCREASED.



**Table 37. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which exploration for or development of oil and gas occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	9.6%	6.7%	9.7%	21.3%	6.1%	9.0%	6.2%	3.3%	9.7%	9.8%	7.2%
Moderate reduction	12.3%	8.7%	8.2%	14.7%	6.6%	11.0%	8.5%	5.4%	4.4%	11.2%	8.9%
Stay about the same	26.5%	38.7%	29.4%	28.7%	32.4%	36.8%	33.7%	36.1%	23.1%	26.8%	25.6%
Moderate increase	22.9%	18.1%	26.1%	15.2%	29.4%	20.5%	26.3%	23.9%	28.4%	25.8%	30.5%
Major increase	15.1%	14.3%	14.6%	10.0%	18.4%	13.4%	17.2%	20.8%	28.2%	19.8%	18.0%
Don't know/ no response	13.5%	13.5%	12.1%	10.1%	7.2%	9.3%	8.2%	10.5%	6.2%	6.6%	9.8%

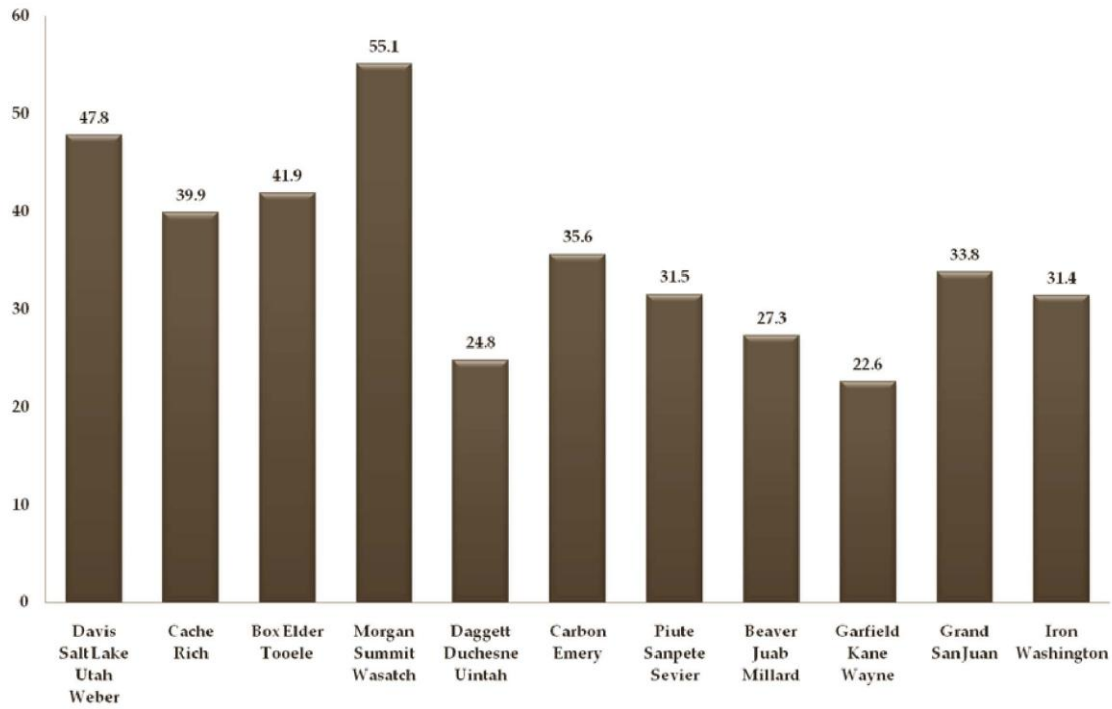
### Protection of fish and wildlife habitat

As indicated in Table 38, few respondents in any of the eleven multi-county cluster areas expressed a preference for reduced levels of protection of important fish and wildlife habitat on Utah's public lands. In most areas responses were fairly evenly distributed across the "stay about the same," "moderate increase," and "major increase" categories. The percentage of respondents expressing support for a "major increase" in habitat protection was highest in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area (36.7%), and lowest in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county area (15%).

### Protection of endangered species

As with wilderness designation, protection of federally-designated endangered species has been a source of considerable controversy in Utah (and throughout the American West) for many years. As indicated in Table 39, there is substantial variation in public opinion about this issue in Utah -- both within and across the eleven multi-county areas considered in this analysis. While in most areas there is only limited support for reduced endangered species protection, four out of ten respondents from the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area indicated a preference for either moderate or major reductions. The most frequent response in most areas of the state indicated a preference that endangered species protection "stay about the same" as what is currently occurring. At the same time, Figure 36 reveals that there is considerably more support for increased levels of protection for endangered species among residents of the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, Box Elder/Tooele, and especially the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county areas than occurs elsewhere in Utah.

FIGURE 36. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES ON UTAH'S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE INCREASED.



**Table 38. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which protection of important fish and wildlife habitat occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	3.1%	2.8%	3.4%	2.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%
Moderate reduction	2.1%	1.3%	3.7%	2.7%	4.1%	4.6%	2.5%	4.5%	10.3%	7.8%	4.0%
Stay about the same	30.2%	39.8%	33.9%	24.6%	40.8%	33.9%	42.8%	35.1%	43.5%	37.4%	35.6%
Moderate increase	32.8%	31.5%	29.4%	31.7%	29.5%	22.1%	27.1%	29.2%	19.9%	27.9%	28.7%
Major increase	26.2%	21.0%	22.1%	36.7%	15.0%	28.0%	17.9%	21.1%	20.9%	18.5%	21.7%
Don't know/ no response	13.5%	6.3%	9.7%	4.1%	7.5%	8.7%	6.3%	7.9%	2.6%	5.9%	7.9%

**Table 39. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which protection of endangered species occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	2.3%	4.1%	4.8%	2.7%	11.4%	6.1%	10.1%	11.5%	19.3%	10.6%	9.6%
Moderate reduction	8.0%	8.8%	6.4%	5.1%	17.1%	9.7%	14.2%	11.4%	20.7%	13.7%	17.7%
Stay about the same	33.3%	40.7%	38.5%	32.3%	39.9%	39.2%	36.9%	40.2%	30.8%	36.4%	33.4%
Moderate increase	23.0%	22.5%	19.0%	20.9%	14.1%	15.7%	17.6%	16.0%	9.6%	15.3%	15.7%
Major increase	24.8%	17.4%	22.9%	34.2%	10.7%	19.9%	13.9%	11.3%	13.0%	18.5%	15.7%
Don't know/ no response	8.6%	6.4%	8.3%	4.9%	6.9%	9.3%	7.3%	9.6%	6.6%	5.6%	8.0%



### Controlled burns to improve ecological conditions

Table 40 summarizes survey responses to a question addressing the use of controlled burns by resource managers as a strategy for improving ecological conditions on Utah's public lands. In all areas of the state the most common response to this question was that use of this management tool should "stay about the same" as what is currently occurring. The percentage of respondents expressing a preference for reduced use of this management practice was notably higher in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area than in any other portion of the state.

### Thinning of forested areas to reduce wildfire risk

Very few survey participants expressed a preference for reduced use of thinning in public land forested areas as a means of reducing the risk of wildfire (Table 41). In nearly all areas of the state respondents most frequently indicated that they believe such practices should continue to occur at about the same level as is currently the case. Support for major increases in forest thinning as a management tool was expressed most frequently by residents of the Piute/Sanpete/Sevier and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county areas, possibly reflecting the influence of both wildfire experiences in those portions of the state and some interest in the commercial timber production potential that may accompany some types of forest thinning activity.

**Table 40. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which use of controlled burns to improve ecological conditions occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	5.5%	1.3%	3.0%	7.0%	5.0%	6.4%	8.2%	11.2%	18.6%	2.8%	3.5%
Moderate reduction	6.7%	5.6%	10.0%	9.8%	5.2%	4.5%	7.2%	8.5%	18.6%	9.1%	6.1%
Stay about the same	41.8%	45.3%	41.7%	43.9%	43.9%	48.1%	41.9%	35.9%	30.6%	34.5%	46.6%
Moderate increase	23.5%	21.6%	21.2%	19.7%	24.1%	22.3%	23.2%	20.5%	16.4%	29.2%	21.6%
Major increase	8.3%	8.4%	10.9%	8.4%	11.8%	8.2%	7.4%	12.5%	9.3%	12.4%	9.4%
Don't know/ no response	14.2%	17.8%	13.2%	11.2%	9.9%	10.5%	12.1%	11.5%	6.4%	12.0%	12.8%

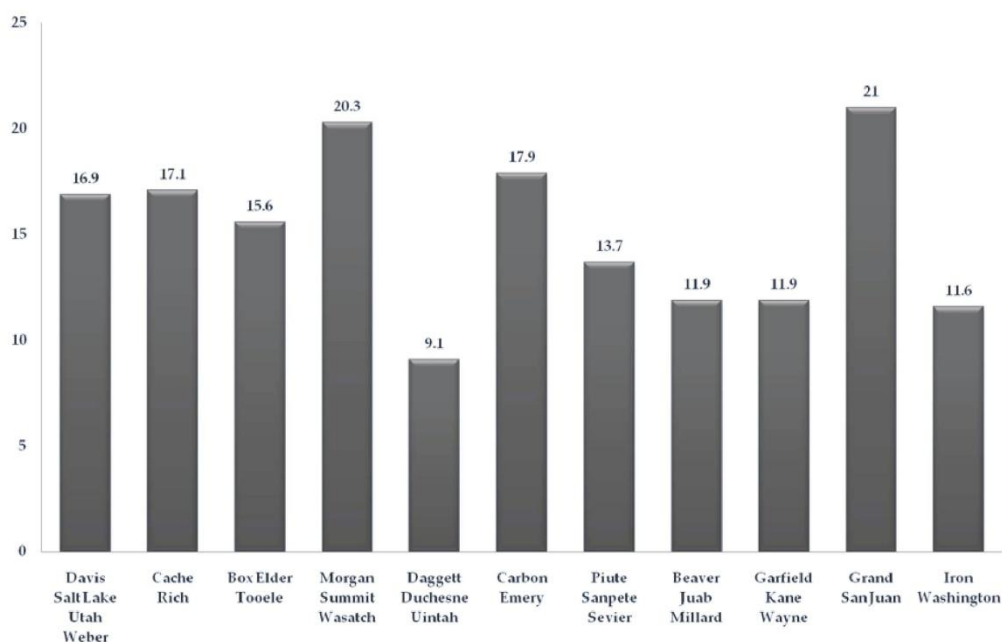
**Table 41. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which thinning of forested areas to reduce fire risk occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	2.3%	2.0%	3.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%	1.7%	5.4%	2.3%	3.9%	1.8%
Moderate reduction	5.7%	4.0%	7.7%	6.3%	4.7%	2.7%	4.6%	6.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.3%
Stay about the same	36.1%	39.6%	39.0%	42.2%	31.8%	35.7%	24.2%	29.6%	22.6%	30.2%	27.2%
Moderate increase	28.3%	26.8%	30.0%	26.7%	30.0%	30.9%	33.7%	28.1%	31.6%	35.2%	31.8%
Major increase	11.5%	12.2%	9.9%	12.9%	22.5%	17.4%	27.5%	20.5%	33.7%	16.0%	24.7%
Don't know/ no response	16.1%	15.4%	10.4%	9.7%	8.6%	10.5%	8.4%	10.3%	5.6%	10.7%	11.2%

## Livestock grazing

Some media reports, and proposals from some environmental interest groups, have on occasion stirred controversy by suggesting that grazing of livestock on public lands should be reduced or even eliminated due to concerns about grazing-related resource damage. However, as indicated in Table 42 and Figure 37, results from the statewide survey of Utah residents do not reveal widespread support for reductions in livestock grazing on public lands across the state. In each of the eleven multi-county cluster areas the most common response to the question about this type of public land use was “stay about the same”. Support for reduced public land grazing was most frequently expressed by residents of the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch and Grand/San Juan county areas, where over 20% of respondents indicated a preference for either a “moderate” or “major” reduction. In contrast, respondents from the Garfield/Kane/Wayne cluster were most likely to support increased grazing use, with 43.9% of those living in this area indicating a preference for either “moderate” or “major” increases in public land grazing activity.

FIGURE 37. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON UTAH’S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE REDUCED.



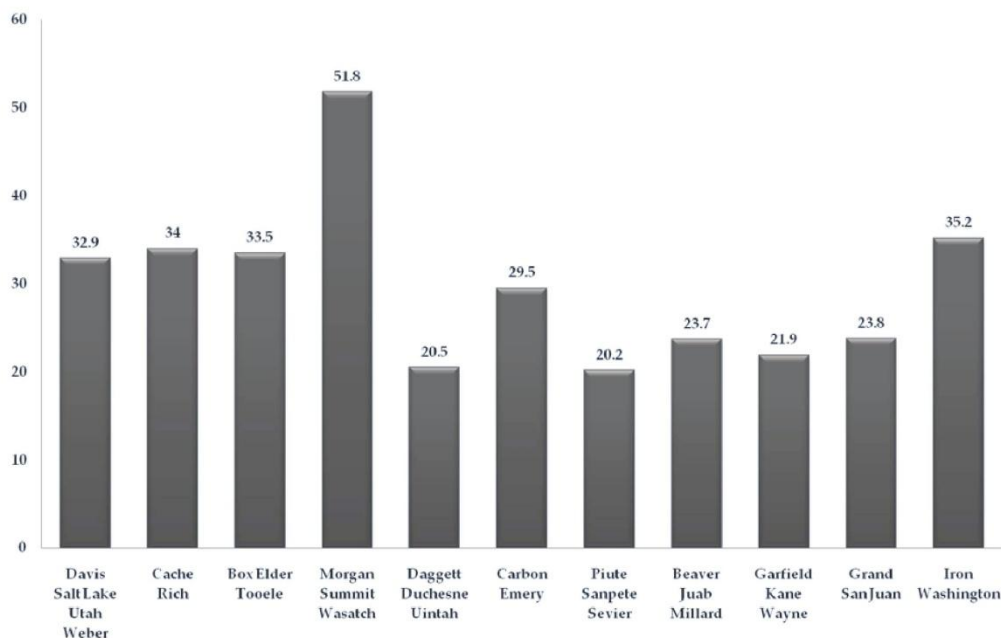
**Table 42. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which livestock grazing occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</b>	<b>Cache Rich</b>	<b>Box Elder Tooele</b>	<b>Morgan Summit Wasatch</b>	<b>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</b>	<b>Carbon Emery</b>	<b>Piute Sanpete Sevier</b>	<b>Beaver Juab Millard</b>	<b>Garfield Kane Wayne</b>	<b>Grand San Juan</b>	<b>Iron</b>
<b><u>Washington</u></b>											
Major reduction	5.6%	4.4%	4.0%	8.1%	2.8%	5.4%	4.9%	5.9%	5.1%	9.2%	5.1%
Moderate reduction	11.3%	12.7%	11.6%	12.2%	6.3%	12.5%	8.8%	6.0%	6.8%	11.8%	6.5%
Stay about the same	54.1%	58.7%	53.1%	53.6%	53.4%	47.3%	53.0%	44.9%	39.2%	41.3%	52.9%
Moderate increase	10.2%	10.3%	14.7%	12.7%	14.4%	16.5%	17.8%	18.5%	23.8%	21.2%	17.1%
Major increase	3.4%	4.3%	6.2%	5.9%	13.8%	8.6%	7.8%	16.1%	20.1%	10.4%	6.3%
Don't know/ no response	15.3%	9.6%	10.4%	7.5%	9.2%	9.6%	7.8%	8.6%	5.0%	6.1%	12.1%

## Wild and Scenic River designation

Table 43 and Figure 38 summarize response distributions to a survey question focusing on the issue of wild and scenic river designation involving waterways that occur on public lands in Utah. In all areas of the state, survey participants were most likely to select the response option indicating that such designations should “stay about the same” as what currently exists. Support for an increased level of designation was strongest in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area, where over one-half of respondents indicated a preference for either a moderate or major increase in wild and scenic river designations. Support for increased wild and scenic river designations was least evident among residents of the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Garfield/Kane/Wayne, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Grand/San Juan county areas.

FIGURE 38. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ON UTAH'S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE INCREASED.



**Table 43. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which designation of wild and scenic rivers occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	2.0%	2.5%	2.2%	1.2%	8.8%	10.8%	7.3%	7.8%	19.4%	12.4%	4.0%
Moderate reduction	2.8%	4.5%	4.4%	5.7%	12.2%	6.3%	12.5%	7.1%	12.9%	11.6%	7.5%
Stay about the same	38.8%	48.5%	44.7%	33.9%	48.2%	40.4%	46.8%	47.9%	36.8%	42.1%	44.7%
Moderate increase	27.0%	23.8%	22.6%	24.1%	15.4%	18.5%	12.4%	14.3%	11.5%	9.7%	20.1%
Major increase	15.9%	10.2%	10.9%	27.7%	5.1%	11.0%	7.8%	9.4%	10.4%	14.1%	15.1%
Don't know/ no response	13.6%	10.4%	15.3%	7.5%	10.3%	12.9%	13.1%	13.5%	9.0%	10.1%	8.5%

### Water storage and delivery systems

Very few survey participants from any portion of Utah expressed a preference for reduced emphasis by public land managers on the development of water storage and delivery systems that meet the needs of nearby communities (Table 44). In all areas of the state a majority of respondents indicated that they would prefer either a moderate increase or a major increase in this type of resource use.

### Permitting of commercial guiding/outfitting services

Survey participants across Utah were generally neutral regarding the question of whether public land managers should increase or decrease the emphasis placed on permitting of commercial guiding and outfitter services when making land management decisions. As indicated in Table 45, respondents in each of the eleven multi-county cluster areas were most likely to indicate that such permitting should “stay about the same.” In addition, the percentages of responses falling on the “reduction” side of the response scale and the “increase” side of the scale were generally similar in most areas of the state.

### Provision of road access to recreation areas

Roaded access across and into public lands has been a somewhat controversial issue in Utah during recent years, with advocates for road closures and resource protection clashing with others who advocate for less restricted road access to allow for recreational and other uses of public lands. Survey results summarized in Table 46 and Figure 39 indicate that there is considerable variation across areas in Utah with regard to this issue. In all areas of the state there is only limited support for a reduction in road access to public land recreation areas, and in most



**Table 44. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which development of water storage and delivery systems to meet the needs of nearby communities occurs on Utah's public lands.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	2.5%	3.1%	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	0.3%	2.6%	2.1%
Moderate reduction	1.3%	1.6%	2.8%	6.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%	2.6%	1.4%
Stay about the same	18.9%	25.9%	22.1%	27.2%	20.5%	19.4%	21.2%	23.1%	14.1%	15.6%	14.2%
Moderate increase	33.8%	41.2%	34.1%	31.6%	36.3%	37.1%	37.3%	33.5%	36.9%	34.8%	33.9%
Major increase	33.7%	23.6%	31.5%	24.2%	31.4%	33.0%	34.2%	33.1%	42.0%	38.3%	41.6%
Don't know/ no response	11.7%	7.2%	8.1%	8.2%	8.7%	7.2%	5.0%	6.9%	4.7%	6.1%	6.8%

**Table 45. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should increase or decrease their emphasis on permitting of commercial guiding and outfitter services when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

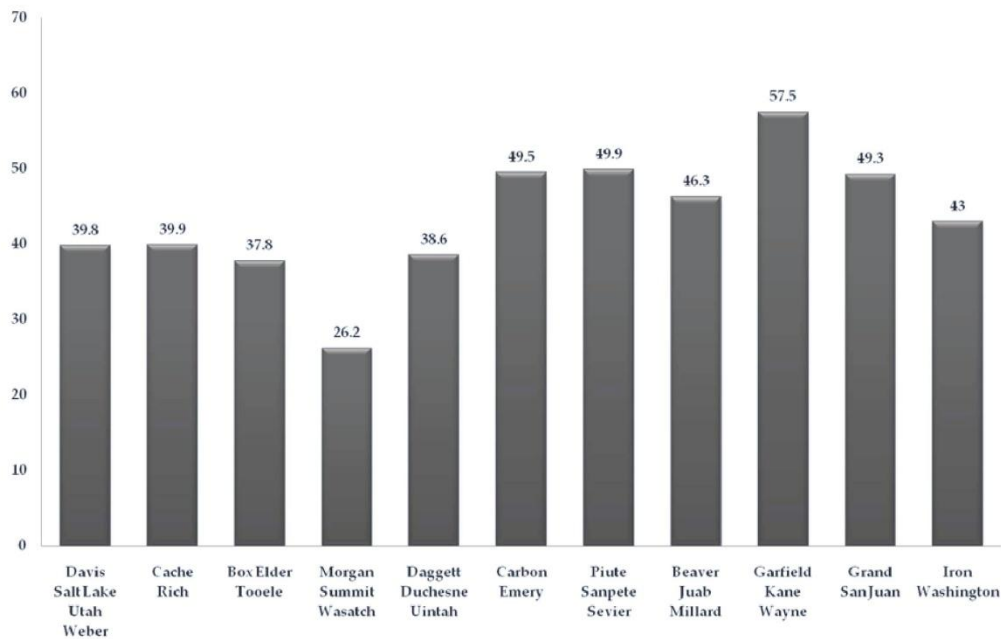
	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	6.7%	6.0%	8.1%	4.3%	3.4%	5.2%	8.3%	5.5%	3.6%	8.3%	3.8%
Moderate reduction	8.8%	8.0%	11.9%	12.1%	14.2%	11.5%	11.0%	14.4%	7.9%	8.9%	8.4%
Stay about the same	55.2%	56.9%	50.9%	57.2%	60.6%	51.7%	57.5%	48.4%	58.6%	55.2%	55.1%
Moderate increase	12.7%	12.4%	12.1%	17.9%	10.5%	14.8%	8.6%	14.9%	16.2%	16.0%	14.7%
Major increase	1.4%	1.6%	3.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.5%	1.1%	3.0%	6.2%	3.8%	1.6%
Don't know/ no response	15.1%	15.0%	13.8%	7.1%	9.7%	14.3%	13.4%	13.7%	7.7%	7.8%	16.4%

**Table 46. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on providing road access to recreation areas when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	6.0%	2.5%	3.1%	4.6%	2.2%	2.1%	6.0%	3.8%	2.7%	7.2%	2.3%
Moderate reduction	6.0%	10.2%	7.3%	16.3%	6.5%	6.3%	4.6%	4.6%	3.7%	7.1%	6.7%
Stay about the same	40.7%	40.6%	44.9%	50.7%	46.1%	36.6%	34.5%	38.1%	33.4%	33.4%	42.0%
Moderate increase	30.8%	32.6%	27.2%	20.2%	28.7%	37.1%	33.7%	32.4%	32.5%	33.4%	30.9%
Major increase	9.0%	7.3%	10.6%	6.0%	9.9%	12.4%	16.2%	13.9%	25.0%	15.9%	12.1%
Don't know/ no response	7.5%	6.8%	6.8%	2.2%	6.6%	5.4%	5.0%	7.2%	2.6%	3.1%	6.1%

areas respondents were most likely to indicate a belief that road access should “stay about the same.” However, support for increased road access varied more sharply. Over one-half of respondents from the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area indicated a preference for either a moderate or major increase in such access, as did nearly one-half of respondents from the Carbon/Emery, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Grand/San Juan county clusters. In contrast, only about one-fourth of respondents in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch area advocated for any increase in roaded access to public land recreation areas.

FIGURE 39. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE PROVISION OF ROAD ACCESS TO RECREATION AREAS ON UTAH’S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE INCREASED.



### Provision of hunting opportunities

Table 47 summarizes survey participants' preferences regarding the amount of emphasis that resource managers place on provision of hunting opportunities when making public land management decisions. In all areas of the state respondents most frequently indicated that they would prefer to see public land managers' emphasis on provision of hunting opportunities "stay about the same." Support for increased emphasis on hunting opportunity was most pronounced in the Carbon/Emery, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Garfield/Kane/Wayne county areas.

### Developing trails for off-highway motorized recreation

As indicated in Table 48, responses to a question addressing the amount of emphasis placed by public land managers on development of trails for off-highway motorized recreation varied considerably across all areas of Utah. In each of the multi-county cluster areas there were substantial numbers of survey participants who advocated for some reduction in such use, who would prefer to see current levels of emphasis on such use maintained, and who would prefer increased provision of off-highway motorized recreation trails. Preferences for reduced emphasis on motorized trail development were most pronounced in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county cluster, and to a lesser extent in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, and Box Elder/Tooele county clusters. At the same time, as indicated in Figure 40, preferences for increased development of such trails were most widespread among residents of the Carbon/Emery, Garfield/Kane/Wayne, and Grand/San Juan county clusters.

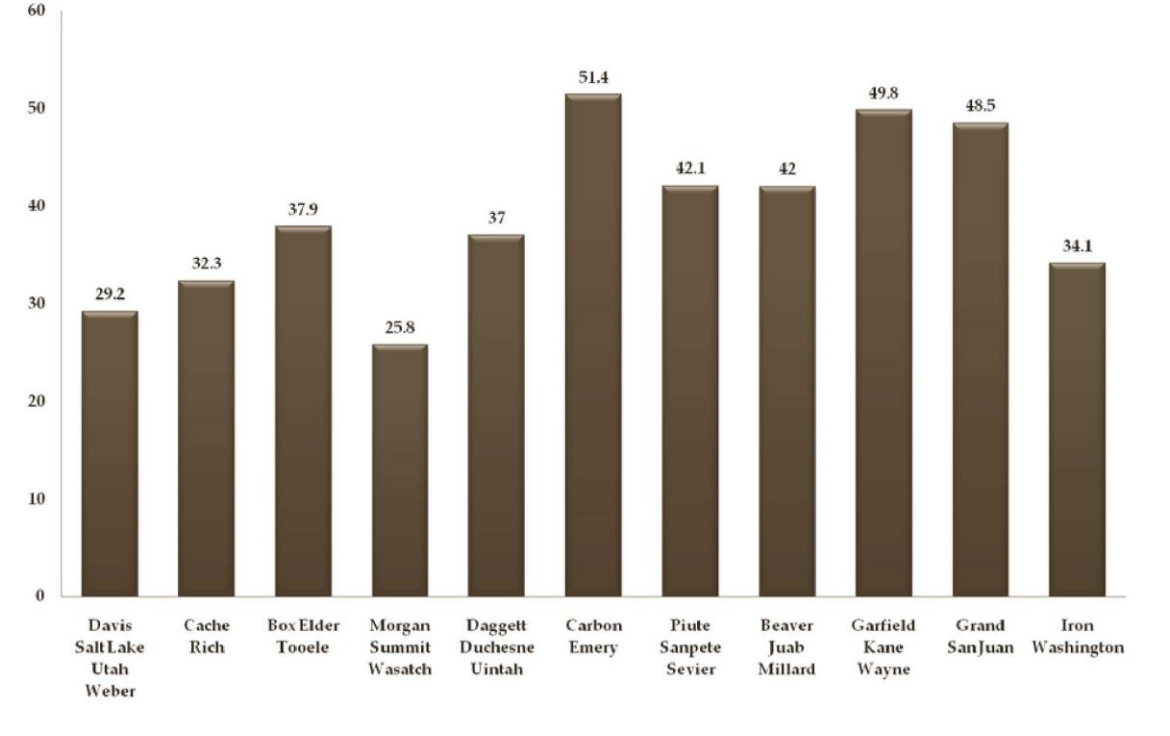
**Table 47. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on providing hunting opportunities when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	7.4%	4.1%	2.8%	6.4%	1.3%	1.2%	4.5%	2.1%	4.0%	4.1%	3.7%
Moderate reduction	10.8%	7.9%	7.2%	16.1%	6.7%	5.4%	6.1%	4.0%	4.0%	8.4%	8.4%
Stay about the same	44.6%	52.5%	41.8%	50.9%	47.4%	33.5%	41.8%	36.8%	43.6%	43.1%	49.0%
Moderate increase	17.3%	17.2%	23.6%	15.5%	20.9%	35.5%	25.8%	30.0%	26.1%	28.0%	20.5%
Major increase	11.0%	10.4%	16.7%	7.5%	16.1%	18.1%	15.5%	20.4%	19.3%	11.9%	9.4%
Don't know/ no response	9.0%	8.0%	7.9%	3.5%	7.6%	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%	3.1%	4.6%	9.1%

**Table 48. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on developing trails for off-highway motorized recreation when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	16.3%	12.9%	13.7%	26.7%	9.7%	10.8%	13.3%	8.7%	11.4%	14.3%	10.5%
Moderate reduction	17.0%	19.0%	16.3%	17.6%	10.9%	11.4%	10.7%	8.6%	11.4%	5.1%	14.2%
Stay about the same	29.3%	28.7%	24.9%	27.1%	35.6%	21.5%	28.5%	35.0%	24.4%	27.8%	33.4%
Moderate increase	20.3%	25.0%	23.3%	19.7%	20.6%	30.9%	27.9%	23.2%	27.9%	27.3%	21.5%
Major increase	8.9%	7.3%	14.6%	6.1%	16.4%	20.5%	14.2%	18.8%	21.9%	21.2%	12.6%
Don't know/ no response	8.2%	7.1%	7.3%	2.8%	6.8%	4.8%	5.4%	5.6%	3.1%	4.3%	7.9%

FIGURE 40. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE TRAILS FOR OFF-HIGHWAY MOTORIZED RECREATION ON UTAH'S PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE INCREASED.





### Developing trails for non-motorized recreation

Table 49 summarizes the views of survey participants regarding the extent to which public land managers should place emphasis on developing trails for hiking, biking, and other non-motorized recreation activities. Overall, very few respondents indicated a preference for reduced provision of trails for non-motorized recreation. Across all areas of the state, responses fell predominantly into the “stay about the same” and “moderate increase” categories. Support for a “major” increase in such trail development was most pronounced among residents of the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area (27.1%), and lowest among residents of the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah area (9.6%).

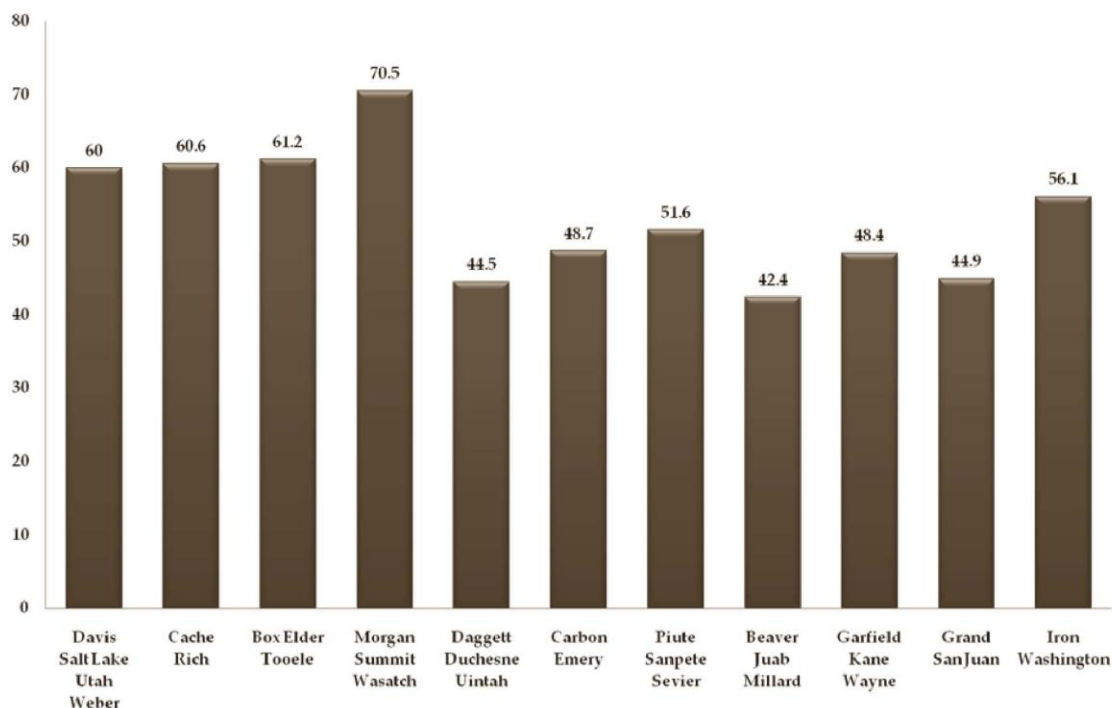
### Regulations restricting motorized vehicles to designated trails

Survey respondents across all areas of the state expressed support for increased emphasis by public land managers on efforts to regulate off-highway motorized vehicle use by requiring that such vehicles remain only on designated trails (Table 50). The results summarized in Figure 41 indicate that in each of the eleven multi-county clusters, most respondents expressed a preference for either a moderate or major increase in such regulation of off-highway vehicle use. The percentage of respondents who prefer increased regulation was lowest in the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area (42.4%), and highest in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area (70.5%).

### Regulations restricting noise and emissions from snowmobiles and ATVs

Table 51 provides a summary of survey response to a question asking about the extent to which public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on regulations that limit levels of noise and emissions from snowmobiles and ATVs. Overall, relatively few respondents

**FIGURE 41. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE REGULATIONS REQUIRING MOTORIZED VEHICLES TO STAY ON DESIGNATED TRAILS ON UTAH PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE INCREASED.**



from any portion of the state expressed a preference for reduced emphasis on these types of regulations. Instead, most respondents indicated a preference either for emphasis on such regulations to “stay about the same” or for increased regulation of noise and emissions. The lowest levels of support for increased noise and emission regulation were expressed by residents of the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area, where 15.1% of respondents indicated preference for a “moderate” increase and 11.7% preferred a “major” increase in emphasis on such regulations. The highest levels of support for these types of regulations were expressed by residents of the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area, where 19.5% of respondents preferred a “moderate” increase and 45.7% preferred a “major” increase in the amount of emphasis that managers place on regulation of noise and emissions from snowmobiles and ATVs.

**Table 49. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on developing trails for hiking, biking, and other non-motorized recreation when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	2.3%	3.0%	4.7%	1.7%	3.1%	3.1%	5.9%	6.1%	3.8%	5.5%	0.9%
Moderate reduction	4.6%	2.0%	6.6%	3.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.5%	5.8%	6.2%	4.1%	3.7%
Stay about the same	29.2%	30.8%	24.9%	28.1%	42.1%	30.6%	31.3%	38.8%	36.3%	38.8%	32.9%
Moderate increase	39.8%	45.5%	39.7%	37.1%	33.4%	39.4%	37.7%	32.6%	35.4%	34.8%	38.4%
Major increase	17.4%	13.2%	18.3%	27.1%	9.6%	15.0%	11.5%	10.9%	15.4%	12.0%	17.7%
Don't know/ no response	6.8%	5.5%	5.8%	2.4%	6.5%	4.8%	6.2%	5.7%	2.8%	4.8%	6.4%

**Table 50. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on regulations that require motorized vehicles to stay on designated trails when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	4.2%	3.2%	4.0%	2.9%	5.0%	8.2%	4.8%	7.0%	7.8%	8.8%	3.5%
Moderate reduction	5.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.8%	6.9%	11.1%	7.5%	7.0%	11.4%	10.6%	7.7%
Stay about the same	24.1%	26.3%	24.2%	19.4%	37.7%	27.5%	31.5%	39.1%	30.4%	31.6%	25.5%
Moderate increase	25.8%	31.3%	23.5%	24.7%	18.2%	16.7%	21.6%	18.8%	18.6%	17.0%	20.1%
Major increase	34.2%	29.3%	37.7%	45.8%	26.3%	32.0%	30.0%	23.6%	29.8%	27.9%	36.0%
Don't know/ no response	6.5%	5.9%	6.2%	2.5%	5.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	2.0%	4.1%	7.1%

**Table 51. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on regulations that limit levels of noise and emissions from snowmobiles and ATVs when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	4.3%	4.9%	4.2%	5.1%	9.9%	12.4%	7.1%	10.4%	9.4%	13.8%	5.6%
Moderate reduction	7.6%	9.5%	8.6%	5.7%	8.0%	7.6%	10.1%	10.4%	10.3%	9.3%	7.0%
Stay about the same	28.8%	30.7%	33.3%	21.3%	34.6%	39.2%	36.1%	45.3%	37.2%	34.7%	30.4%
Moderate increase	21.5%	22.1%	23.0%	19.5%	20.5%	14.4%	17.4%	15.1%	15.7%	13.3%	21.4%
Major increase	30.5%	26.0%	24.8%	45.7%	18.8%	21.0%	21.4%	11.7%	23.5%	23.6%	29.0%
Don't know/ no response	7.3%	6.7%	6.0%	2.8%	8.2%	5.4%	8.0%	7.1%	4.0%	5.4%	6.6%

### Developing visitor facilities to increase tourism

The final question in this series asked respondents to indicate their preference regarding the extent to which public land managers place emphasis on developing visitor facilities that may increase tourism levels in Utah. As indicated in Table 52, few respondents in any area of the state expressed a preference for reduced emphasis on the development of such visitor facilities. In nearly all areas the most common response was that emphasis on this issue should “stay about the same,” followed closely by expressions of a preference for “moderate” increases in the development of visitor facilities.

### **Opinions About Public Land Management Agencies**

The next series of survey questions focused on respondents’ opinions about the ways in which public lands are managed or should be managed by two of the federal agencies that have responsibility for large portions of the public land area in Utah – the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Parallel sets of questions pertaining to various land management issues were presented separately for each of these agencies. In addition, respondents were asked to answer several additional questions regarding their participation in and views about the public participation processes that agencies utilize as part of decision-making processes.

### Opinions about Forest Service management practices

Throughout Utah, survey respondents were more likely to indicate agreement rather than disagreement with a statement that “Forest Service land managers do a good job of preserving the environmental quality of the lands they manage.” As indicated in Table 53, expressions of disagreement with this statement were most common in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county cluster, where about three out of ten respondents selected either the “somewhat disagree” or “strongly

**Table 52. Survey respondents' views regarding whether public land managers should reduce or increase their emphasis on developing visitor facilities to increase tourism when making decisions about how to manage public lands in Utah.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Major reduction	3.4%	3.7%	4.7%	4.6%	6.7%	4.9%	10.4%	7.3%	6.9%	7.6%	3.0%
Moderate reduction	5.2%	4.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.4%	4.8%	6.9%	7.3%	5.5%	12.2%	4.7%
Stay about the same	36.6%	45.1%	40.2%	45.8%	42.0%	35.1%	40.9%	45.2%	40.8%	42.9%	40.8%
Moderate increase	34.3%	29.3%	27.7%	29.1%	28.4%	38.9%	24.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.6%	32.2%
Major increase	13.6%	10.4%	13.9%	10.4%	9.1%	12.6%	10.4%	9.2%	17.1%	10.7%	13.3%
Don't know/ no response	6.9%	6.7%	7.6%	4.0%	7.5%	3.7%	7.3%	6.4%	3.8%	6.0%	6.1%

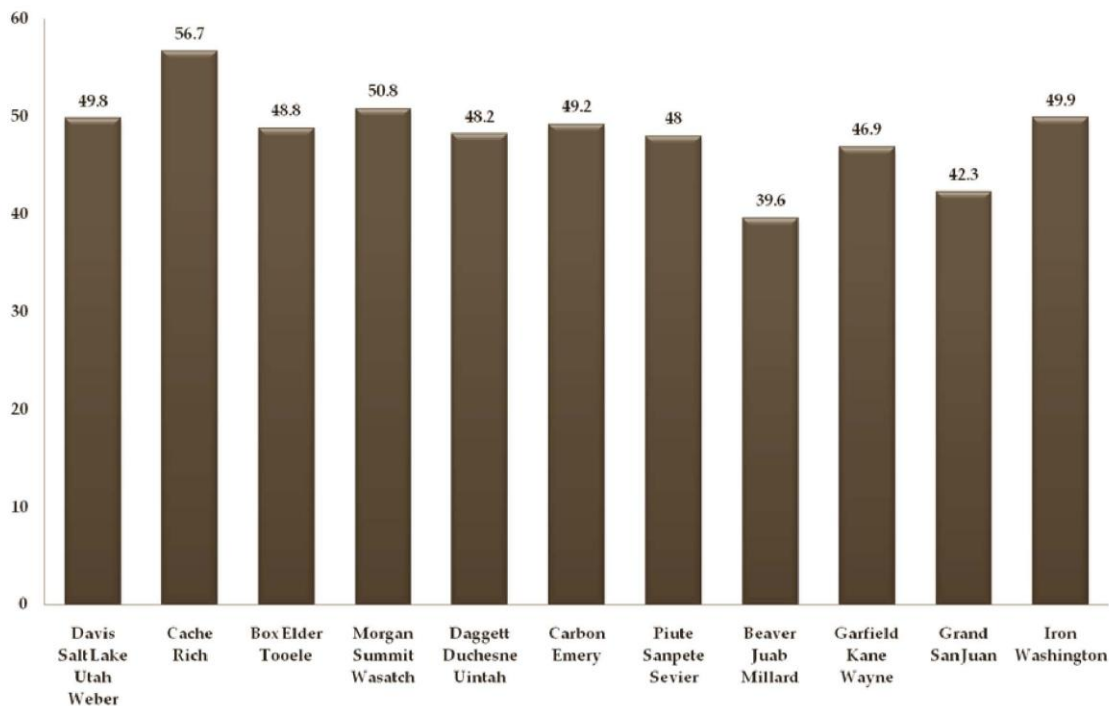
**Table 53. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that Forest Service land managers do a good job of preserving the environmental quality of the lands they manage.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	1.8%	1.8%	2.6%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%	6.1%	9.4%	9.4%	4.8%	2.6%
Somewhat disagree	9.5%	6.1%	7.8%	10.3%	13.1%	15.5%	10.9%	15.4%	20.7%	17.6%	9.4%
Neutral	23.3%	26.6%	25.4%	24.8%	24.6%	24.8%	26.2%	27.5%	18.1%	25.4%	25.4%
Somewhat agree	39.4%	47.5%	40.0%	42.6%	39.0%	38.7%	38.2%	26.6%	36.2%	38.2%	40.8%
Strongly agree	10.4%	9.2%	8.8%	8.2%	9.2%	10.5%	9.8%	13.0%	10.7%	4.1%	9.1%
Don't know/ no response	15.7%	8.7%	15.5%	11.3%	9.6%	5.7%	8.8%	8.1%	5.1%	9.9%	12.8%



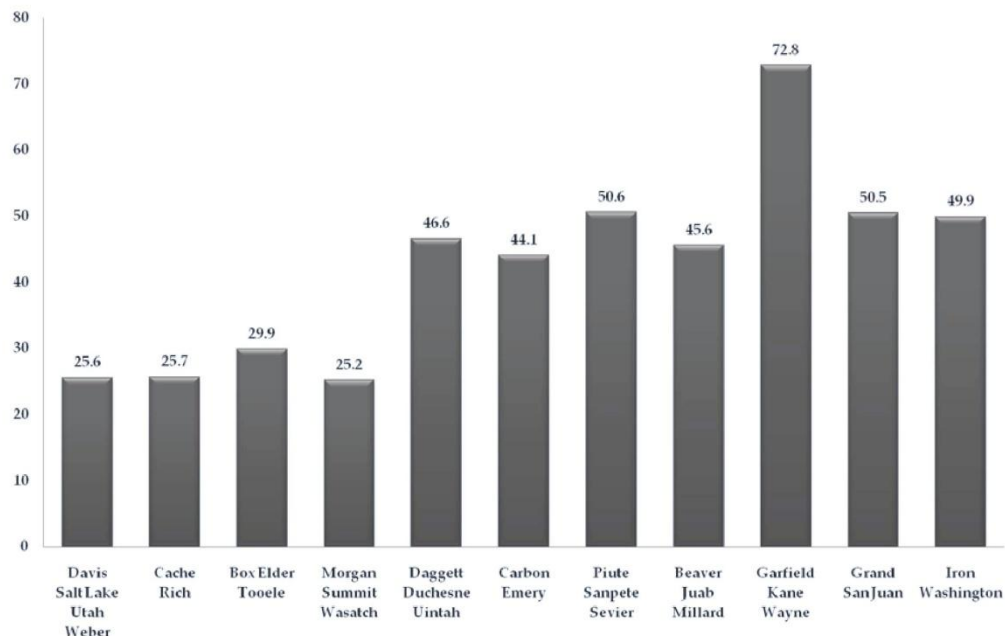
disagree” response options. However, the percentage of respondents indicating that they either “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” that Forest Service managers do a good job of protecting environmental quality was fairly high in all areas of the state, with the combined percentage of respondents expressing agreement ranging from a low of 39.5% in the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area to a high of over 56.7% in the Cache/Rich county area (see Figure 42).

**FIGURE 42. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE THAT FOREST SERVICE MANAGERS DO A GOOD JOB OF PRESERVING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.**



The next question in this series asked respondents to express their agreement or disagreement with the idea that “Forest Service lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like grazing or logging to help encourage local economic development.” Survey response patterns summarized in Table 54 reveal considerable variation across areas of Utah in opinions about this issue. Overall, expressions of agreement with this emphasis on use of Forest Service lands for economic and commodity production purposes were most pronounced in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county cluster (Figure 43). Support for an economic/commodity production emphasis was also relatively strong in other rural areas across the state and in the more urban Washington/Iron county cluster. Substantially lower levels of support for an economic/commodity production emphasis were expressed by residents of the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, Box Elder/Tooele, and Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county clusters.

FIGURE 43. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE THAT FOREST SERVICE LANDS SHOULD BE MANAGED TO PROVIDE FOR MORE ECONOMIC USES LIKE GRAZING OR MINING.



**Table 54. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that Forest Service lands should be managed to provide for economic uses like grazing or mining to help encourage local economic development.**

	<b>Davis Salt Lake Utah <u>Weber</u></b>	<b>Cache <u>Rich</u></b>	<b>Box Elder <u>Tooele</u></b>	<b>Morgan Summit <u>Wasatch</u></b>	<b>Daggett Duchesne <u>Uintah</u></b>	<b>Carbon <u>Emery</u></b>	<b>Piute Sanpete <u>Sevier</u></b>	<b>Beaver Juab <u>Millard</u></b>	<b>Garfield Kane <u>Wayne</u></b>	<b>Grand <u>San Juan</u></b>	<b>Iron <u>Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	11.9%	9.2%	7.6%	17.6%	5.5%	7.5%	6.1%	8.2%	5.2%	13.6%	2.6%
Somewhat disagree	20.6%	20.1%	19.9%	24.8%	12.7%	14.3%	13.8%	13.1%	8.0%	11.0%	9.4%
Neutral	28.6%	35.0%	30.2%	25.9%	25.6%	28.5%	21.5%	25.5%	12.2%	18.6%	25.4%
Somewhat agree	19.0%	17.7%	21.7%	20.6%	29.6%	29.9%	27.1%	24.6%	25.1%	28.1%	40.8%
Strongly agree	6.6%	8.0%	8.2%	4.6%	17.0%	14.2%	23.5%	21.0%	47.7%	22.4%	9.1%
Don't know/ no response	13.3%	9.9%	12.4%	6.4%	9.6%	5.5%	8.1%	7.5%	1.7%	6.3%	12.8%

Respondents were also asked about management of Forest Service lands to foster local economic development through increased recreation and tourism activity. As indicated in Table 55, respondents across the state were most likely to indicate that they “somewhat agree” that Forest Service lands should be managed to provide for this type of economic use and activity. Expressions of “strong” agreement with this type of management emphasis were most frequently reported by residents of the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county cluster (30.2%).

Table 56 summarizes responses to a question that asked respondents to express their agreement or disagreement with a statement that “most Forest Service land managers have values about resource use that are very different from those of most people who live in my community.” Only a minority of respondents in all areas of the state expressed any level of disagreement with this statement. Expressions of agreement with the statement (e.g., perceptions that there IS a difference between local residents and Forest Service managers with respect to values about natural resource use) were most common among residents of the Garfield/Kane/Wayne, Grand/San Juan, Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Beaver/Juab/Millard, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, and Carbon/Emery county clusters (Figure 44).

Responses varied widely when survey participants were asked whether they agree or disagree that “Forest Service land managers generally consider community members’ concerns and opinions when making resource management decisions.” As indicated in Table 57 and in Figure 45, substantial percentages of respondents from several of the more rural areas in southern Utah expressed some level of disagreement with this statement. Disagreement was especially evident in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne and Beaver/Juab/Millard county areas. Considerably lower levels of disagreement with the statement were expressed by respondents

**Table 55. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that Forest Service lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like recreation and tourism to help encourage local economic development.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	3.4%	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%	7.9%	4.5%	2.7%	5.1%	3.0%
Somewhat disagree	10.9%	8.8%	11.8%	12.4%	9.8%	10.3%	9.9%	10.0%	8.7%	12.4%	10.5%
Neutral	24.4%	31.8%	23.4%	25.4%	30.2%	24.5%	25.8%	26.7%	17.8%	27.4%	25.5%
Somewhat agree	41.5%	37.3%	40.8%	39.8%	37.3%	41.3%	32.6%	35.5%	38.4%	31.5%	40.2%
Strongly agree	11.1%	11.0%	10.8%	14.2%	10.6%	15.5%	14.8%	17.0%	30.2%	16.9%	11.7%
Don't know/ no response	8.6%	7.1%	10.0%	5.2%	8.3%	4.8%	9.0%	6.2%	2.1%	6.6%	9.1%

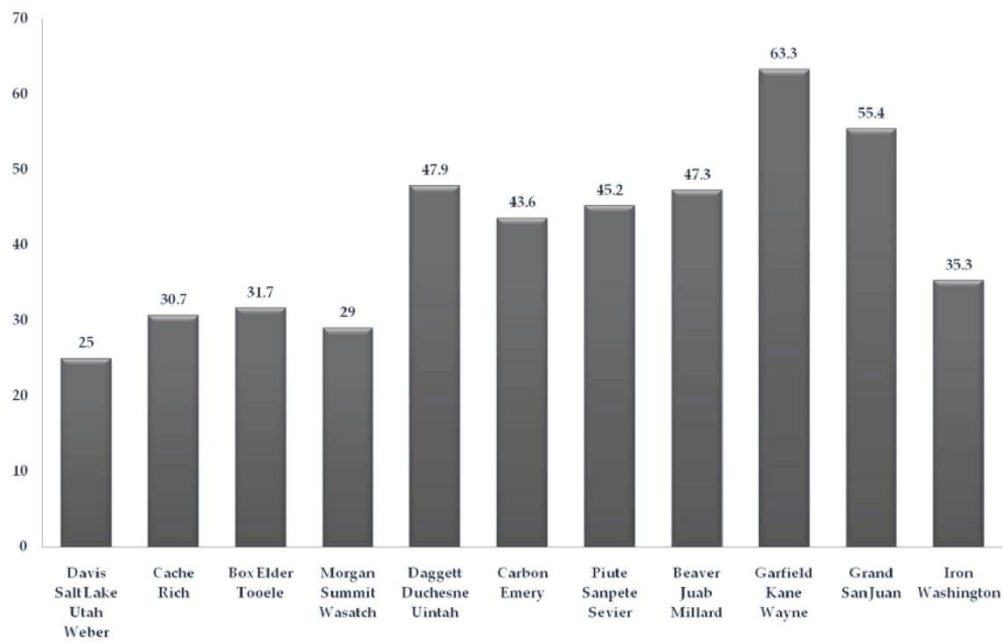
**Table 56. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that most Forest Service land managers have values about resource use that are very different from those of most people living in respondents' communities.**

	<b>Davis Salt Lake Utah <u>Weber</u></b>	<b>Cache <u>Rich</u></b>	<b>Box Elder <u>Tooele</u></b>	<b>Morgan Summit <u>Wasatch</u></b>	<b>Daggett Duchesne <u>Uintah</u></b>	<b>Carbon <u>Emery</u></b>	<b>Piute Sanpete <u>Sevier</u></b>	<b>Beaver Juab <u>Millard</u></b>	<b>Garfield Kane <u>Wayne</u></b>	<b>Grand <u>San Juan</u></b>	<b>Iron <u>Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	2.4%	2.8%	1.7%	3.6%	1.8%	5.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%
Somewhat disagree	10.9%	14.5%	10.4%	16.9%	7.7%	6.9%	11.0%	7.9%	7.4%	6.4%	7.0%
Neutral	31.2%	30.6%	34.6%	27.5%	24.3%	34.1%	19.2%	27.9%	17.8%	18.4%	29.6%
Somewhat agree	17.1%	21.1%	22.2%	21.1%	28.7%	26.3%	28.1%	20.6%	27.8%	28.9%	24.0%
Strongly agree	7.9%	9.6%	9.5%	7.9%	19.2%	17.3%	17.1%	26.7%	35.5%	26.5%	11.3%
Don't know/ no response	30.5%	21.4%	21.6%	23.0%	18.1%	10.3%	21.3%	13.8%	9.2%	17.8%	25.7%

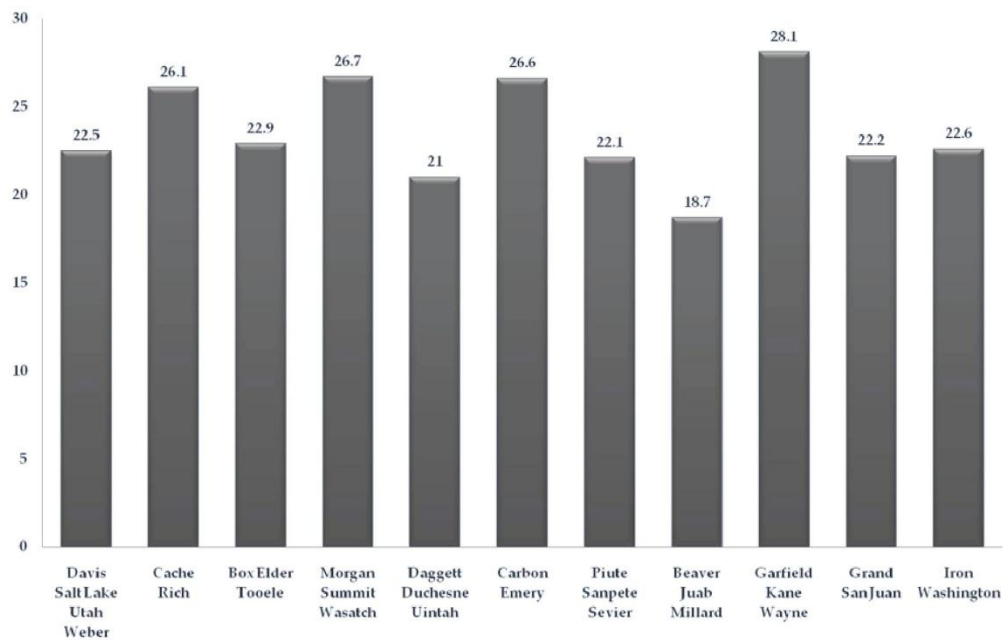
**Table 57. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that Forest Service land managers generally consider community members' concerns and opinions when making resource management decisions.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	7.2%	5.5%	7.5%	5.8%	12.5%	14.3%	12.1%	19.1%	21.6%	16.4%	8.2%
Somewhat disagree	16.9%	19.5%	17.8%	20.6%	22.3%	20.3%	25.4%	28.7%	26.6%	25.5%	21.5%
Neutral	24.6%	27.5%	25.6%	22.5%	24.0%	26.3%	20.4%	20.7%	14.8%	21.1%	22.4%
Somewhat agree	20.0%	22.9%	19.6%	23.0%	17.4%	22.2%	18.2%	14.0%	22.4%	20.4%	21.0%
Strongly agree	2.5%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.6%	4.4%	3.9%	4.7%	5.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Don't know/ no response	28.8%	21.5%	26.2%	24.5%	20.1%	12.4%	19.9%	14.9%	9.5%	14.8%	25.4%

**FIGURE 44. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE THAT FOREST SERVICE MANAGERS HAVE VALUES ABOUT RESOURCE USE THAT ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN RESPONDENTS' COMMUNITIES.**



**FIGURE 45. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO DISAGREE THAT FOREST SERVICE MANAGERS CONSIDER COMMUNITY MEMBERS' OPINIONS WHEN MAKING DECISIONS.**





living in the Davis/Salt Lake/Utah/Weber, Cache/Rich, Box Elder/Tooele, and Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county areas.

The final question in this series presented respondents with the following statement: “Forest Service managers have too much control over decisions about resource use and development that affect me and my community.” As indicated in Table 58, relatively few respondents from any area of the state expressed disagreement with this statement. Expressions of agreement that Forest Service managers have too much control over resource use decisions were especially common among survey participants living in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne, Grand/San Juan, Beaver/Juab/Millard, and Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county areas.

#### Opinions about Bureau of Land Management practices

On balance, respondents in most areas of Utah were somewhat less likely to agree that Bureau of Land Management managers “do a good job of preserving the environmental quality of the lands they manage” than was the case when a parallel question was asked about Forest Service managers (see Table 59 and Figure 46, and refer back to Table 53 and Figure 42). At the same time, in all areas only a minority of respondents expressed opinions reflecting disagreement with the idea that BLM managers do a good job of protecting environmental quality. Across all areas of the state, respondents were most likely to select either the “neutral” response choice or to indicate that they “somewhat agree” with this statement.

Table 60 summarizes response patterns indicating agreement or disagreement with the statement “BLM lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like grazing or mining to encourage local economic development.” Across most areas of Utah survey respondents most frequently indicated that they were either neutral about this statement or that

**Table 58. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that Forest Service land managers have too much control over decisions about resource use that affect respondents and their communities.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	4.2%	1.2%	2.2%	3.5%	3.3%	5.2%	4.4%	3.6%	6.6%	5.1%	4.0%
Somewhat disagree	12.5%	12.3%	10.5%	10.2%	4.9%	9.9%	9.1%	8.3%	10.0%	9.2%	10.0%
Neutral	28.5%	29.2%	29.1%	30.7%	21.7%	26.6%	22.6%	21.6%	16.7%	18.6%	27.3%
Somewhat agree	18.6%	23.3%	19.2%	20.1%	29.3%	25.9%	23.1%	25.9%	24.1%	27.8%	20.8%
Strongly agree	10.1%	9.4%	12.1%	9.7%	22.1%	21.6%	23.0%	25.3%	33.9%	25.8%	14.7%
Don't know/ no response	26.2%	24.5%	26.8%	25.8%	18.8%	10.8%	17.7%	15.2%	8.8%	13.5%	23.3%

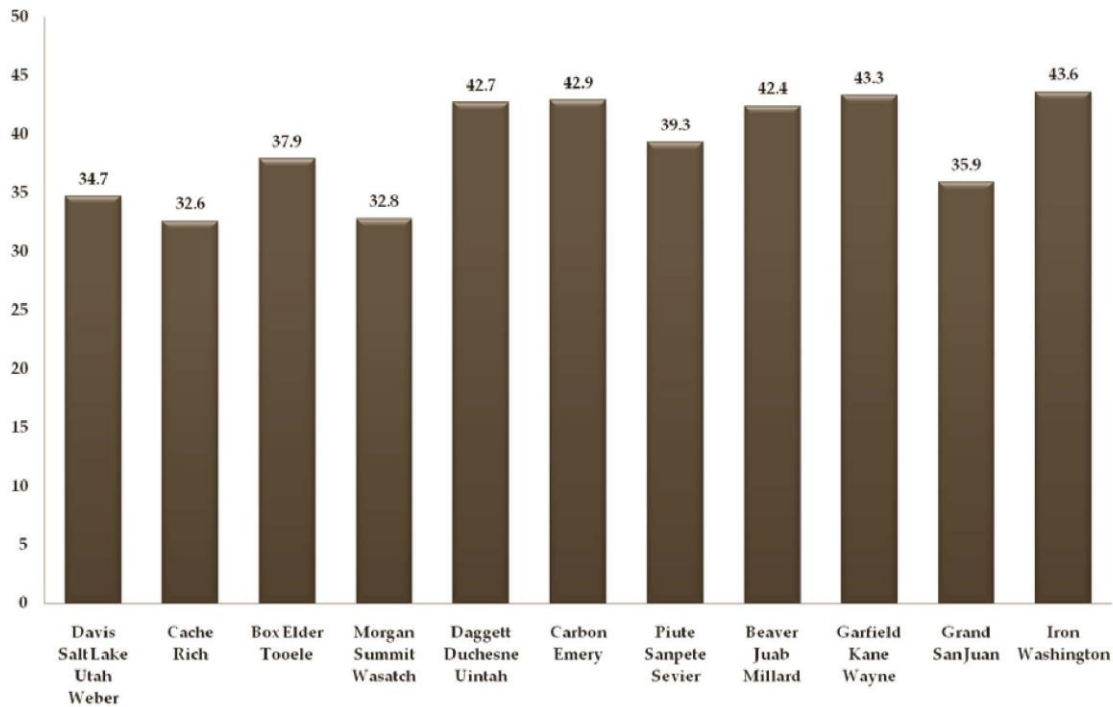
**Table 59. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that BLM land managers do a good job of preserving the environmental quality of the lands they manage.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	4.2%	2.5%	2.6%	4.2%	4.2%	6.6%	5.6%	6.8%	11.0%	9.6%	3.5%
Somewhat disagree	11.7%	8.5%	10.5%	13.9%	15.8%	19.9%	9.8%	13.9%	17.1%	19.0%	14.4%
Neutral	26.7%	36.5%	28.8%	27.2%	26.1%	24.3%	28.6%	28.1%	23.3%	27.6%	25.5%
Somewhat agree	30.6%	29.1%	31.4%	30.3%	37.3%	35.1%	33.4%	34.0%	35.0%	31.5%	36.3%
Strongly agree	4.1%	3.5%	6.5%	2.5%	5.4%	7.8%	5.9%	8.4%	8.3%	4.4%	7.3%
Don't know/ no response	22.6%	19.9%	20.1%	22.0%	11.2%	6.3%	16.7%	8.9%	5.3%	7.9%	12.9%

**Table 60. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that BLM lands should be managed to provide for economic uses like grazing or mining to help encourage local economic development.**

	<b>Davis Salt Lake Utah <u>Weber</u></b>	<b>Cache <u>Rich</u></b>	<b>Box Elder <u>Tooele</u></b>	<b>Morgan Summit <u>Wasatch</u></b>	<b>Daggett Duchesne <u>Uintah</u></b>	<b>Carbon <u>Emery</u></b>	<b>Piute Sanpete <u>Sevier</u></b>	<b>Beaver Juab <u>Millard</u></b>	<b>Garfield Kane <u>Wayne</u></b>	<b>Grand <u>San Juan</u></b>	<b>Iron <u>Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	8.5%	5.6%	7.2%	15.9%	4.5%	7.8%	3.8%	3.2%	5.7%	9.0%	5.8%
Somewhat disagree	14.4%	13.4%	13.3%	16.4%	7.3%	10.5%	6.7%	11.5%	6.9%	11.2%	14.6%
Neutral	25.2%	30.4%	22.8%	22.9%	18.2%	19.7%	19.9%	15.2%	10.0%	12.5%	21.0%
Somewhat agree	28.1%	26.0%	29.5%	26.0%	33.9%	34.5%	34.7%	31.8%	28.9%	31.6%	35.4%
Strongly agree	8.4%	10.7%	13.2%	5.2%	26.9%	23.1%	23.4%	29.6%	46.3%	30.3%	13.1%
Don't know/ no response	15.3%	13.9%	14.1%	13.6%	9.2%	4.2%	11.4%	8.8%	2.2%	5.3%	10.1%

**FIGURE 46. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE THAT BLM MANAGERS DO A GOOD JOB OF PRESERVING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.**



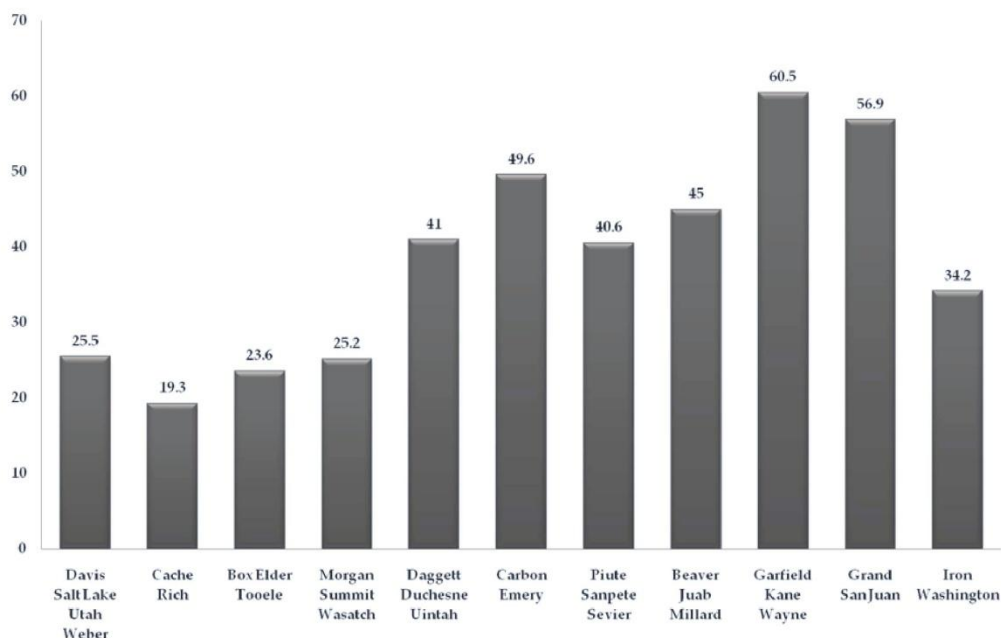
they were somewhat in agreement. Expressions of agreement that these economic/commodity production uses should be a management priority were most commonly observed in several of Utah's more rural areas, including in particular the Garfield/Kane/Wayne, Grand/San Juan, Beaver/Juab/Millard, Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, and Carbon/Emery county areas.

Responses regarding the statement that BLM lands should be managed to provide for increased recreation and tourism that would encourage local economic development are summarized in Table 61. Overall few respondents in any area of Utah expressed disagreement with this statement, and in each of the eleven multi-county cluster areas a majority of respondents indicated that they either somewhat or strongly agree with such management

practices. Levels of support for increased BLM emphasis on recreation/tourism to encourage local economic development were highest in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area.

As indicated in Table 62, survey participants exhibited highly variable views regarding the extent to which BLM managers have values about resource use that are very different from those of people who live in their communities. Substantial numbers of survey participants selected a “don’t know” answer or did not respond to this question, and many others selected the “neutral” response category. At the same time, substantial percentages of respondents in certain areas of Utah expressed agreement that BLM managers and local residents have differing values about resource use. Figure 47 highlights these differences, and shows that levels of agreement regarding the occurrence of these value differences were most pronounced in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area and in the Grand/San Juan county area.

FIGURE 47. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE THAT BLM MANAGERS HAVE VALUES ABOUT RESOURCE USE THAT ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN RESPONDENTS’ COMMUNITIES.



**Table 61. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that BLM lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like recreation and tourism to help encourage local economic development.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	3.1%	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%	4.0%	3.1%	7.0%	2.9%	3.5%	5.1%	2.3%
Somewhat disagree	7.1%	8.9%	9.7%	9.2%	9.5%	7.6%	10.7%	12.2%	7.6%	10.4%	9.3%
Neutral	22.3%	28.5%	23.5%	24.4%	23.8%	19.1%	20.4%	19.2%	15.7%	19.0%	22.6%
Somewhat agree	41.2%	38.8%	36.5%	38.4%	39.9%	40.4%	36.1%	37.9%	35.9%	38.8%	43.7%
Strongly agree	12.9%	10.5%	14.6%	13.1%	14.8%	25.6%	15.2%	20.5%	34.8%	21.4%	13.5%
Don't know/ no response	13.4%	11.5%	12.6%	12.5%	8.0%	4.2%	10.6%	7.3%	2.4%	5.3%	8.7%

**Table 62. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that most BLM land managers have values about resource use that are very different from those of most people living in respondents' communities.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	2.0%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%	6.1%	2.0%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	2.6%
Somewhat disagree	9.4%	14.2%	11.1%	12.1%	11.3%	8.4%	11.3%	10.2%	10.4%	5.9%	11.4%
Neutral	29.3%	35.3%	33.7%	28.1%	26.5%	24.6%	22.1%	26.3%	14.7%	24.2%	28.7%
Somewhat agree	19.4%	13.1%	17.2%	18.2%	26.0%	31.7%	25.7%	26.1%	26.1%	28.1%	24.3%
Strongly agree	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%	15.0%	17.9%	14.9%	18.9%	34.4%	28.8%	9.9%
Don't know/ no response	33.8%	29.6%	29.1%	32.0%	19.1%	11.4%	24.0%	14.6%	11.0%	10.7%	23.1%



Table 63 provides a summary of respondents' opinions about the degree to which BLM land managers consider community members' concerns when making resource management decisions. Once again a substantial percentage of survey participants either indicated that they did not know how to answer this question or did not provide any answer, and many others selected the neutral response. On balance, respondents from all areas were somewhat more likely to disagree than agree that BLM managers do take local residents' concerns and opinions into account. Expressions of disagreement were most widespread in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area, and in the Beaver/Juab/Millard county area.

The final question in this series focused on respondents' agreement or disagreement regarding the statement that "BLM land managers have too much control over decisions about resource use and development that affect me and my community." As indicated in Table 64, relatively few respondents from any of the eleven multi-county cluster areas expressed disagreement with this statement. Substantial numbers of respondents in several areas located in northern Utah indicated that they did not know how to answer or did not respond to the question, likely reflecting the relatively lower concentrations of BLM-administered lands in those portions of the state. Expressions of agreement that BLM managers have too much decision-making control were highest among respondents in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area, the Grand/San Juan area, the Carbon/Emery area, and the Beaver/Juab/Millard area (Figure 48).

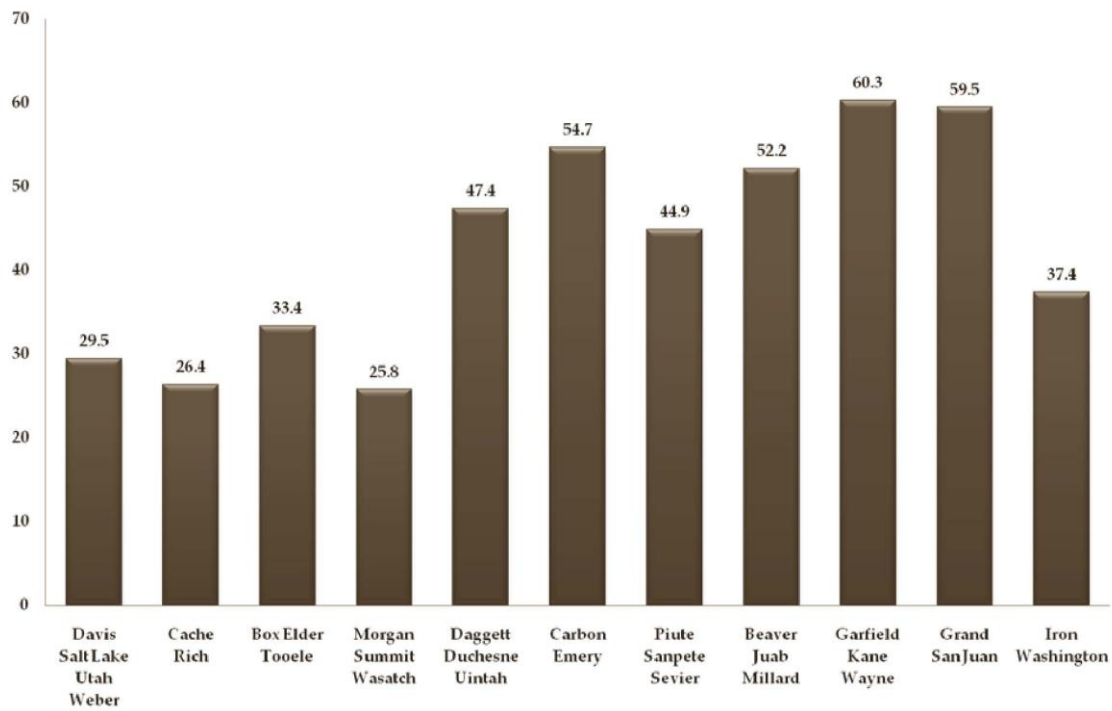
**Table 63. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that BLM land managers generally consider community members' concerns and opinions when making resource management decisions.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	7.4%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	12.0%	15.8%	14.3%	21.4%	25.9%	17.4%	7.0%
Somewhat disagree	18.7%	16.1%	20.1%	18.5%	24.8%	23.6%	24.7%	24.3%	25.2%	24.6%	23.2%
Neutral	23.3%	31.3%	25.1%	26.9%	22.4%	23.1%	21.7%	21.5%	16.5%	21.0%	25.6%
Somewhat agree	15.8%	15.9%	19.2%	15.5%	20.0%	22.8%	16.0%	14.8%	19.2%	22.2%	18.6%
Strongly agree	1.7%	2.0%	2.8%	2.1%	1.7%	3.3%	1.4%	3.2%	3.6%	4.1%	3.0%
Don't know/ no response	33.0%	29.3%	27.5%	32.1%	19.0%	11.4%	22.0%	14.7%	9.6%	10.7%	22.7%

**Table 64. Survey respondents' levels of agreement or disagreement with the idea that BLM land managers have too much control over decisions about resource use that affect respondents and their communities.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Strongly disagree	3.2%	1.3%	4.1%	2.9%	2.7%	5.2%	3.3%	4.4%	6.4%	4.6%	3.7%
Somewhat disagree	9.6%	11.8%	9.4%	8.6%	8.6%	7.5%	8.1%	9.2%	10.1%	8.7%	11.6%
Neutral	26.9%	32.3%	26.7%	29.3%	24.4%	23.6%	21.8%	20.1%	14.4%	19.1%	26.5%
Somewhat agree	18.8%	19.0%	22.5%	19.0%	25.7%	29.5%	23.9%	23.2%	24.8%	28.7%	21.9%
Strongly agree	10.7%	7.4%	10.9%	6.8%	21.7%	25.2%	21.0%	29.0%	35.5%	30.8%	15.5%
Don't know/ no response	30.9%	28.2%	26.4%	33.5%	17.0%	9.0%	21.9%	14.1%	8.8%	8.1%	20.8%

**FIGURE 48. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREE THAT BLM MANAGERS HAVE TOO MUCH CONTROL OVER DECISIONS ABOUT RESOURCE USE.**



### Participation in and satisfaction with public input processes

The final series of survey questions focused on respondents' participation in and levels of satisfaction with various means of participating in public land management decision-making processes. Survey participants were first asked to indicate whether at any time during the past five years they had participated in six different types of activity related to land management decisions. Those who indicated that they had participated in any such activities were subsequently asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with how their input was taken into account and considered by decision-makers. Those who indicated that they had not participated in any such activities were asked to indicate why they have not done so.

As indicated in Table 65, reported participation in various types of public input and involvement activities varied considerably both across the specific types of activity that were listed in the survey questionnaire and across the eleven multi-county cluster areas. Levels of reported participation were generally highest with respect to attendance of meetings organized by public land management agencies, contacting elected officials to express views about public land issues, contacting public land management agency officials to express views about management issue, and putting names on mailing lists to receive information about public land management issues. Respondents in all areas of the state were generally less likely to report asking a public land agency official to attend a meeting of some other organization to explain management issues, or to report that they had volunteered to serve on a citizen group or committee organized by a land management agency. For five of the six activity types (all but "asking a public land agency official to attend a meeting") the highest reported levels of participation were reported by residents of the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area, with only slightly lower rates of participation

**Table 65. Percentage of survey respondents reporting that they have participated in selected public land management decision activities during the past five years.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Putting name on mailing list to receive information about land and resource management issues	19.1%	18.5%	18.8%	30.4%	24.0%	26.8%	23.7%	26.2%	49.7%	38.1%	19.8%
Attending meetings of public land management agencies	13.2%	19.2%	17.8%	20.4%	31.0%	34.9%	29.1%	32.1%	54.6%	46.4%	26.5%
Contacting elected officials to express views about public land issues	19.6%	19.8%	23.6%	25.4%	30.8%	31.3%	30.3%	40.1%	51.1%	48.4%	29.2%
Contacting public land agency officials to express views about management issues	12.5%	16.0%	15.0%	20.8%	30.9%	26.6%	24.5%	25.9%	40.5%	36.3%	22.4%
Asking a public land agency official to attend a meeting to explain management issues	4.5%	5.4%	7.9%	5.1%	12.3%	12.3%	11.5%	6.4%	12.0%	14.7%	7.9%
Volunteering to serve on a citizen group or advisory committee organized by a land management agency	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%	6.7%	8.3%	10.2%	9.5%	11.6%	16.7%	13.4%	5.9%

reported by residents of the Grand/San Juan county area. For example, as indicated in Figure 49, reported attendance of meetings organized by public land management agencies was highest among Grand/Kane/Wayne area respondents (54.6%), and only slightly lower among respondents from the Grand/San Juan county area (46.4%). A similar pattern is evident in responses to the question focusing on contacts with public land agency officials to express views about management issues (Figure 50), with 40.5% of respondents from the Garfield/Kane/Wayne area and 36.3% of those from the Grand/San Juan county area reporting that they had initiated such contact at least once during the past five years.

Respondents who did indicate at least one form of participation in public land decision activities during the past five years were subsequently asked to express their overall level of satisfaction with how their input was considered during the agency planning process. As

FIGURE 49. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS HELD BY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.

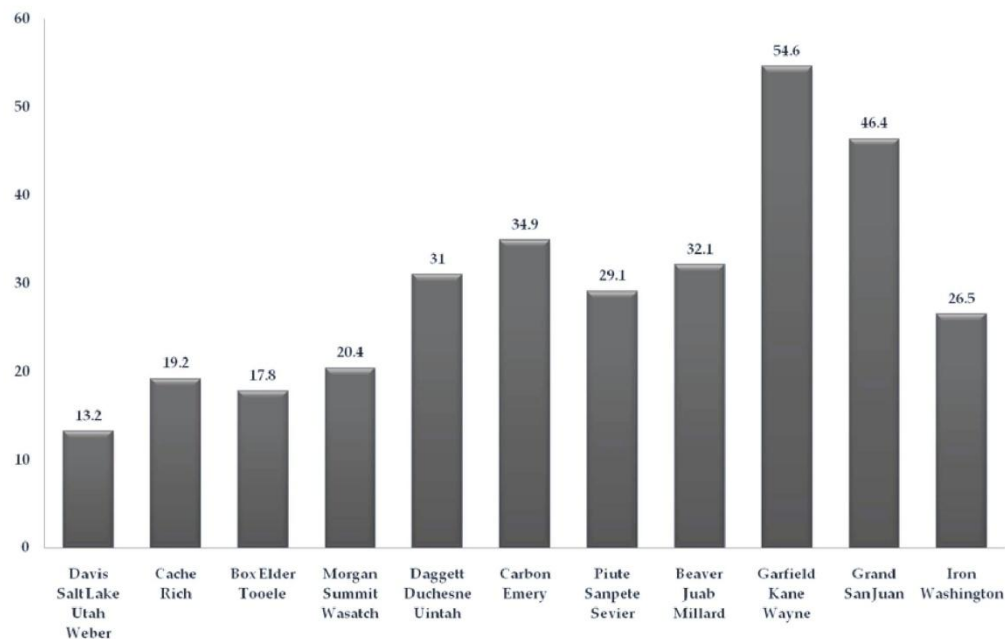
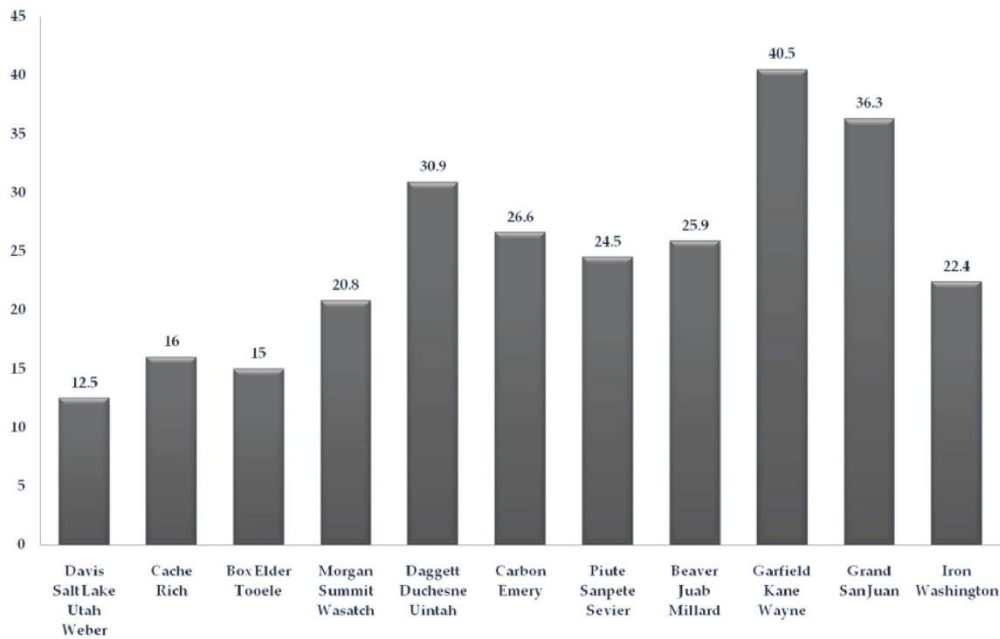


FIGURE 50. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEY HAVE CONTACTED PUBLIC LAND AGENCY OFFICIALS TO EXPRESS VIEWS ABOUT MANAGEMENT ISSUES.



indicated in Table 66, very few respondents in any area of Utah indicated that they were “very satisfied” with this aspect of their participation experience. In most areas there were also relatively few respondents who indicated that they were “very dissatisfied” with the experience, although the percentages expressing high levels of dissatisfaction were notably larger in several rural areas of the state (Beaver/Juab/Millard, Piute/Sanpete/Sevier, Garfield/Kane/Wayne, and Carbon/Emery county areas) than elsewhere. Overall, the most common responses across various areas of the state were either “neither satisfied or dissatisfied” or “somewhat satisfied.”

Finally, respondents who indicated that they had not participated in any form of public land decision-making activity or process during the past five years were asked to indicate why they had not done so. Results summarized in Table 67 reveal that the reason most commonly selected by this subset of survey participants involved a belief that such participation does not have a meaningful effect on land management decisions. The percentages of respondents



**Table 66. Level of satisfaction among survey respondents indicating that they HAVE participated in public land management decision activities with consideration of their input during the agency planning process.**

	<b><u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u></b>	<b><u>Cache Rich</u></b>	<b><u>Box Elder Tooele</u></b>	<b><u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u></b>	<b><u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u></b>	<b><u>Carbon Emery</u></b>	<b><u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u></b>	<b><u>Beaver Juab Millard</u></b>	<b><u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u></b>	<b><u>Grand San Juan</u></b>	<b><u>Iron Washington</u></b>
Very satisfied	6.1%	7.2%	6.1%	4.1%	4.6%	6.1%	4.2%	7.9%	4.4%	3.5%	4.3%
Somewhat satisfied	36.5%	31.0%	38.9%	26.8%	29.7%	27.9%	25.6%	20.8%	24.8%	31.4%	25.7%
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	32.6%	39.2%	25.9%	40.2%	35.5%	32.3%	32.1%	28.8%	34.7%	34.1%	44.6%
Somewhat dissatisfied	14.1%	10.1%	23.6%	18.9%	21.8%	17.9%	19.9%	18.4%	18.7%	21.1%	18.3%
Very dissatisfied	10.7%	12.5%	5.6%	10.0%	8.4%	15.8%	18.2%	24.1%	17.4%	9.9%	7.0%

**Table 67. Percentage of survey respondents who HAVE NOT participated in public land management decision activities indicating various reasons that they have not participated in any such activities.**

	<u>Davis Salt Lake Utah Weber</u>	<u>Cache Rich</u>	<u>Box Elder Tooele</u>	<u>Morgan Summit Wasatch</u>	<u>Daggett Duchesne Uintah</u>	<u>Carbon Emery</u>	<u>Piute Sanpete Sevier</u>	<u>Beaver Juab Millard</u>	<u>Garfield Kane Wayne</u>	<u>Grand San Juan</u>	<u>Iron Washington</u>
Respondent is not particularly interested or concerned about public land management issues	10.5%	11.5%	5.7%	4.2%	5.2%	5.7%	6.1%	3.2%	1.1%	3.8%	7.5%
Respondent believes that participation will not have a meaningful effect on decisions	30.5%	22.7%	34.6%	22.2%	25.7%	38.1%	37.2%	31.7%	39.1%	30.9%	32.4%
Respondent is comfortable letting others represent their interests	22.4%	28.3%	23.5%	21.7%	19.5%	21.8%	18.6%	13.5%	9.7%	15.2%	18.6%
Respondent believes that there have been no opportunities for such participation in their community during the past five years	22.7%	13.3%	25.8%	22.1%	14.7%	15.3%	19.0%	17.1%	9.7%	9.1%	12.5%

selecting this response choice ranged from a low of 22.2% in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area to a high of 39.1% among those living in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area. Lower percentages of respondents indicated that they feel comfortable letting others represent their interests, or that they believe there have been no opportunities for such participation in their communities during the past five years. Very few respondents indicated that their lack of participation was due to a lack of personal interest in or concern about public land management issues.

## **Conclusions**

With approximately two-thirds of its total land area owned and administered by the federal government, it seems self-evident that social and economic conditions in Utah are influenced in a variety of ways by the management and uses of public lands and the natural resources that they contain. However, to date the exact nature of those connections has been poorly documented, due to the absence of coordinated research efforts to provide empirical measurement of ways in which public land resources are related to the activities, opportunities, and experiences of Utah residents across all areas of the state. Results from this statewide survey of Utahans, which was designed to provide an important first step toward documenting the nature of such relationships, reveal a number of important ways in which residents of the state and the communities where they live are connected to public lands and natural resources.

First, it is clear that a large proportion of residents across Utah make active use of public lands and resources in multiple ways. For example, about one-half or more of survey participants across each of the eleven multi-county areas considered in the analysis reported participation in six different public land recreational activities (camping,

picnicking, day hiking, wildlife viewing, visiting historic sites, and sightseeing/pleasure driving) during the prior twelve months. Between one-fifth and one-half of respondents across all of these areas also reported participation in eight other recreational activities on public lands in Utah during that time period.

Across all areas of the state, public lands administered primarily by federal land management agencies provide for a broad range of recreational opportunities that attract extensive participation by Utahans, and that are highly valued for those purposes. At the same time, there is also considerable variability in the extent to which residents living in different areas of Utah participate in some of these recreational activities. For example, while about one-half of respondents in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area reported participation in mountain bike riding and in resort skiing or snowboarding, fewer than one-fourth of respondents in any other area of the state did so. At the same time, participation in hunting and in ATV riding were reported by about one-half of respondents in several of the state's more rural areas, but by far fewer respondents living in several of the state's more urban and metropolitan areas.

Evidence of various commodity-oriented and economic connections to Utah's public lands and resources indicates substantial variation in the nature and extensiveness of such relationships across particular areas of the state. For example, reports of firewood cutting for home use (not a commercial activity, but still a commodity use of public land resources) varied widely across the eleven multi-county clusters, ranging from well under 10% of responses in some areas to over 50% of responses in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area of southern Utah. While participation in permit-based commercial uses of public lands and resources was reported by a relatively small minority of respondents from

all areas of the state, there again was substantial variation from one area to another. For example, the percentage of respondents indicating direct household participation in activities involving Forest Service permits ranged from under 2% to over 14% across the eleven multi-county cluster areas, and the percentage reporting activities involving BLM permits ranged from under 2% to 18%.

Participation in various resource-based economic activities that do not require individual use permits but typically involve the commercial or industrial use of public lands and resources was also highly variable. For example, reports of household participation in livestock grazing ranged from under 3% of responses in the Wasatch Front metropolitan area counties to over 17% in two multi-county rural areas in southern Utah. Reports of participation in commercial mining activity ranged from under 1% of responses in several areas of northern Utah to 19% of responses in Carbon and Emery counties, while reports of participation in commercial oil and gas development ranged from under 3% of responses in seven of the eleven multi-county areas to nearly 30% of responses in the Daggett/Duchesne/Uintah county area. Similarly, reports of household income derived from employment or business activities linked to recreation and tourism ranged from under 5% of responses in two of the areas in northern Utah to over 30% of responses in two southern Utah areas that encompass major National Park and National Monument destinations. On balance, it is clear that economic linkages to public lands and resources are of substantial importance in Utah, especially in several of the more rural portions of the state where livestock grazing, mining, oil and gas production, and tourism-based activities are most heavily concentrated.

Survey data reflecting attitudes and opinions about the importance of public land resources reinforce the extent to which those resources influence the overall quality of life experienced by many residents of the state. A majority of survey participants across all areas of the state highlighted the importance of water resources derived from public land areas for agricultural use, water resources used for residential and commercial purposes, water resources that provide fish and wildlife habitat, vegetated wildlife habitat areas, and areas that provide for and attract recreational use and tourism activity as positive contributors to the quality of life experienced by residents of their communities. A substantial majority of respondents throughout the state also agreed that the natural environments provided by public lands are a key part of their lives, and an important part of the culture and heritage of their communities.

Public preferences about the management of Utah's public lands and resources varied substantially with respect to particular management issues and across particular areas of the state. For example, expressions of preference for a major increase in timber harvests from public lands were very rare in the more urban areas located in northern portions of Utah, but substantially more widespread in the Garfield/Kane/Wayne county area. Conversely, support for increased designation of wilderness areas, for increased protection of endangered species, and for designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers was low across most of central and southern Utah, but considerably higher in portions of northern Utah and especially in the Morgan/Summit/Wasatch county area. In a general sense, the survey data do indicate that "preservationist" orientations are more widely evident among residents of Utah's metropolitan area counties and in some other areas of northern Utah that adjoin the Wasatch Front metropolitan corridor, while "commodity production"

orientations are generally more evident in the predominantly rural areas of central and southern Utah. At the same time, it is also important to note that responses to some issues do not clearly follow this pattern. For example, expressions of support for reduced livestock grazing on Utah's public lands were not widespread in any portion of the state, while support for increased development of water storage and delivery systems was relatively high and fairly uniform across each of the eleven multi-county cluster areas.

In conclusion, the data derived from this statewide survey of Utahans make it clear that the state's residents use and rely upon public lands and resources extensively in a variety of ways involving both non-commodity and commodity-based activities. They value the varied ways in which public lands contribute to their quality of life, and they express strong and varied opinions about certain types of resource use and management. In the broadest sense, the results of this study provide evidence of important linkages between public lands in Utah and the social and economic conditions that characterize the state as a whole. At the same time, the results also reveal variation in the nature and extent of those linkages across different areas of the state. Hopefully these results will prove useful in helping to inform policy formation and management decisions about the future uses of public land areas and resources throughout the state of Utah.

## References

Dillman, Don A. 1978. *Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method*. New York: Wiley-Interscience.

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# **APPENDIX A**

## **Survey Questionnaire**

# Public Lands and Utah Communities

## A Statewide Survey of Utah Residents

*As you may already know, about two-thirds of the land area in Utah is owned and administered by the federal government. This includes lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and other agencies. These public lands contain a broad range of natural resources that are important in various ways to individuals and families, local communities, and the state as a whole. Utah State University is working with the Utah Governor's Office of Public Land Policy Coordination to examine how social and economic conditions in Utah communities are linked to these lands and resources. We're interested in how you and others living throughout Utah make use of public lands, and your views about ways in which public lands and resources may be important to you and your community.*

### Who should complete this questionnaire?

*This questionnaire is being sent to a random sample of households throughout the entire state. To further randomize participation in the survey, we ask that this questionnaire be completed by the adult (age 18 or older) member of your household whose birthday occurred most recently.*

- Please carefully read all directions and mark your responses clearly.
- Feel free to write any comments or explanations directly on the questionnaire in the margins or in available blank space.
- As soon as you have finished, please mail the completed questionnaire back to us in the prepaid envelope provided.
- As a reminder, all of your answers will remain completely confidential. Please do not write your name or address on the questionnaire.

As one of a limited number of Utahns being asked to participate in this survey, your responses are important! By spending the 20-25 minutes needed to complete and return the questionnaire, you can help to insure that Utah residents whose opinions are similar to yours are adequately represented in the results of this study.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Richard Krannich at Utah State University either by email ([Richard.Krannich@usu.edu](mailto:Richard.Krannich@usu.edu)) or by telephone (435-797-1241). **Thank you very much for your help!**

## ***Recreational Uses of Public Lands and Resources***

*In this section we ask about various activities that you may engage in on Utah's public lands. For each question please check the appropriate answer or fill in the requested information.*

- 1. Please tell us if you have participated in any of the following outdoor recreational activities anywhere on public lands in Utah during the past 12 months, by checking either YES or NO for each activity.**

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Camping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain bike riding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Picnicking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hunting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Backpacking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fishing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day hiking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Horseback riding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bird watching?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orienteering/geocaching?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife viewing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rock hounding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature photography?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visiting historical sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canoing/kayaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Resort skiing/snowboarding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
River rafting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Backcountry skiing/snowboarding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motor boating?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowshoeing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jet skiing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowmobiling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ATV riding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rock climbing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dirt bike riding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountain climbing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4-wheel driving/jeeping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hang gliding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sightseeing/pleasure driving?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2. Public lands also provide a variety of materials that residents gather for personal use. Please indicate if you have participated in any of the following activities anywhere on public lands in Utah during the past 12 months by checking YES or NO for each activity.**

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Collecting firewood for home use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gathering wild mushrooms?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cutting Christmas trees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gathering pinyon nuts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collecting material for craft projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gathering berries, herbs or other wild foods?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collecting rocks for home landscaping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collecting fossils, rocks or minerals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collecting plants for home landscaping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

- 3. From the activities listed in questions 1 and 2 above, please list the **TWO** activities that you participate in **MOST OFTEN** on Utah public lands. Then, estimate the number of times a year you participate in each activity. Referring to the enclosed map, indicate the county in Utah where you most often enjoy the activity and the specific place (mountain, canyon, park, river, etc.) where you most often engage in the activity. Finally, list the agency (National Park Service, Forest Service, BLM, etc.) that manages this public land location (write in DK if you don't know the agency).**

Activity	No. of times/year	County	Specific Place Name	Agency that Manages
1)				
2)				

## ***Economic Activities***

*The next several questions focus on ways in which you or members of your household may participate in commercial or business activities that may involve uses of public lands and resources*

- 4. Is any portion of your household income directly linked to activities that involve the use of U.S. Forest Service lands (for example, grazing, timber harvest, mining, or other activities occurring on Forest lands that require a Forest Service permit)?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** approximately what percentage of your total household income is derived directly from activities on Forest Service lands?

☐ less than 25%      ☐ 50% to 74%

☐ 25% to 49%      ☐ 75% to 100%

- 5. Is any portion of your household income directly linked to activities that involve the use of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands (for example, grazing, mining, or other activities that require a BLM permit)?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** approximately what percentage of your total household income is derived directly from activities on BLM lands?

☐ less than 25%      ☐ 50% to 74%

☐ 25% to 49%      ☐ 75% to 100%

- 6. Is any portion of your household income directly linked to activities that involve the use of public lands administered by a federal agency other than the Forest Service or BLM?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** What agency or agencies does this involve? \_\_\_\_\_

Approximately what percentage of your total household income is derived directly from activities on these other federal lands?

☐ less than 25%      ☐ 50% to 74%

☐ 25% to 49%      ☐ 75% to 100%

- 7. Is any portion of your household income directly linked to activities that involve the use of lands administered by the State of Utah?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** approximately what percentage of your total household income is derived directly from activities on State of Utah lands?

☐ less than 25%      ☐ 50% to 74%

☐ 25% to 49%      ☐ 75% to 100%

**8. The following commercial activities may involve use of public lands, private lands, or both. We would like to know if you or members of your household participate in any of these activities (as owner, operator or employee), and whether the activity involves use of public or private lands. Please answer based on your or household members' participation in any of these activities in Utah during the past 12 months.**

**IF YES:**

	<u><b>YES</b></u>	<u><b>NO</b></u>	<u><b>Who manages the areas where you do this (check all that apply)</b></u>	
a. Livestock grazing and related work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
b. Commercial firewood cutting or gathering?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
c. Logging, post & pole` cutting, or other timber-related work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
d. Mining of coal, uranium, or other solid minerals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
e. Mining of sand, gravel, or other construction materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
f. Oil and gas exploration and development?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
g. Operating an outfitting or guide business?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
h. Film making/commercial photography?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
i. Other commercial activity (please specify the type of activity_____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Service <input type="checkbox"/> BLM <input type="checkbox"/> Other federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> State of Utah lands <input type="checkbox"/> Private landowner(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

**9. In some areas of Utah, businesses like lodging facilities, eating establishments, shops, and various commercial services depend heavily on visitors and tourists. Does anyone in your household operate or work in a business that is linked economically to recreation and tourism activity that is influenced by the presence of public lands and resources?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** How important do you think activities and uses that are linked to public lands are to the success of this business?

☐ only slightly important      ☐ very important

☐ moderately important      ☐ extremely important

**10. Some Utah businesses provide services and supplies to farming or ranching operations, logging firms, or other commercial enterprises that use or process natural resources located on public lands. Does anyone in your household operate or work in a business that you consider to be linked in this way to the use and processing of public land natural resources?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** How important do you think activities and uses that are linked to public lands are to the success of this business?

☐ only slightly important      ☐ very important

☐ moderately important      ☐ extremely important

**11. Do you own land, buildings, or other assets that you believe have a monetary value that is significantly influenced by the presence and condition of public lands located nearby?**

☐ NO

☐ YES → **IF YES...** Which of the following types of property or assets do you own that you believe have a value that is influenced by the close proximity of public lands? (please check ALL that apply):

☐ your permanent (year-around) residential property

☐ seasonal residential property (vacation home, etc.)

☐ undeveloped land not used for a residence or agriculture

☐ agricultural land and related facilities

☐ mineral claims or leases

☐ water rights

☐ other property or assets (please list): \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Community Linkages to Public Lands***

*These questions ask you to think about the community or local area where you live, and how local conditions might be affected by public lands and resources.*

**12. Depending on where you live in Utah, public lands may be more or less important for the quality of life of local residents. With this in mind, please tell us how important you think the following types of public land resources and uses are not just for you, but for the OVERALL quality of life for people living in your community, by CIRCLING a number next to each question.**

	<u>Not at all Important</u>	<u>Slightly Important</u>	<u>Moderately Important</u>	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Grazing of livestock on public lands?	1	2	3	4	DK
b. Water resources used to irrigate crops and pastures?	1	2	3	4	DK
c. Water resources to supply homes and businesses?	1	2	3	4	DK
d. Water resources that provide important habitat for fish and wildlife?	1	2	3	4	DK
e. Energy resources such as oil, gas, coal, or uranium that are being developed or are likely to be developed?	1	2	3	4	DK
f. Sand, gravel, or other minerals used in building and construction industries that are being developed or are likely to be developed?	1	2	3	4	DK
g. Forested areas that provide timber used by logging operations and lumber mills?	1	2	3	4	DK
h. Areas where trees or other vegetation provide important wildlife habitat?	1	2	3	4	DK
i. Areas that attract tourism and recreational activity?	1	2	3	4	DK
j. Opportunities to enjoy off-road vehicles, snowmobiling, or other types of motorized recreation?	1	2	3	4	DK
k. Opportunities to enjoy hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, or other types of non-motorized recreation?	1	2	3	4	DK
l. Opportunities to hunt for wild game?	1	2	3	4	DK
m. Opportunities to fish in area lakes, streams, and rivers?	1	2	3	4	DK
n. Undeveloped landscapes where motorized access and resource development are restricted?	1	2	3	4	DK
o. Areas managed to maintain biodiversity and protect habitat for sensitive or important plants or wildlife?	1	2	3	4	DK

## ***Your Feelings About Public Lands***

*People often develop strong feelings about certain outdoor places and settings that have special meaning and importance to them. Sometimes these are areas where a person has spent time doing enjoyable activities. For others, such places have special meaning because of the scenery, historical or cultural importance, economic importance, or any number of other personal reasons.*

**13. Please think about the natural environments and landscapes that characterize public land areas in Utah that are familiar to you. Then, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements by marking the ONE response that best represents your opinion.**

	Strongly <u>Disagree</u>	Somewhat <u>Disagree</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	Somewhat <u>Agree</u>	Strongly <u>Agree</u>
a. The natural environments provided by public lands in Utah are a key part of my life.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Natural settings found on Utah public lands provide the best possible opportunities for me to enjoy the things I like to do best.	1	2	3	4	5
c. As far as I am concerned there is nothing particularly special about the natural environments that are present in public land areas of Utah.	1	2	3	4	5
d. I have a strong spiritual or emotional connection to one or more natural areas located on public lands in Utah.	1	2	3	4	5
e. Utah's public lands and the natural areas they contain play an important role in defining who I am as a person.	1	2	3	4	5
f. I could be just as happy living in a state that does not have a significant amount of public land.	1	2	3	4	5
g. Utah's public lands are an important part of the culture and heritage of my community.	1	2	3	4	5



14. Please take a minute to think about areas or places *on public lands* in Utah that have special personal meaning or importance to you. For the *TWO* such places that are *MOST* important to you, please tell us the *name of each place*, the *county where each place is located* (refer to enclosed map), the *things you do there*, the *number of times per year that you usually visit this place*, and the *reasons this place has special meaning for you*.

**Special Place #1:**

Name of this place: \_\_\_\_\_

County in Utah where this place is located: \_\_\_\_\_

On average, how often do you visit this place per year? \_\_\_\_\_ (times per year)

Things you do at this place? \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons this place has special meaning for you? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Special Place #2:**

Name of this place: \_\_\_\_\_

County in Utah where this place is located: \_\_\_\_\_

On average, how often do you visit this place per year? \_\_\_\_\_ (times per year)

Things you do at this place? \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons this place has special meaning for you? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### ***Natural Resource Management and Land Use***

15. Do you think public land managers should reduce or increase the extent to which the following activities occur on Utah's public lands? Please circle a number that best expresses your opinion.

	Major Reduction	Moderate Reduction	Stay About the Same	Moderate Increase	Major Increase	Don't Know
a. Mineral exploration and extraction?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
b. Timber harvest?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
c. Designation of wilderness areas?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
d. Exploration for/development of oil and gas?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
e. Protection of important fish/wildlife habitat?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
f. Protection of endangered species?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
g. Use of controlled burns to improve ecological conditions?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
h. Thinning of forested areas to reduce fire risk?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
i. Livestock grazing?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
j. Designation of wild and scenic rivers?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
k. Developing water storage and delivery systems to meet the needs of nearby communities?	1	2	3	4	5	DK

**16. To what extent do you believe federal agencies should reduce or increase their emphasis on the following activities or uses when making decisions about how to manage public lands Utah?**

	<u>Major Reduction</u>	<u>Moderate Reduction</u>	<u>Stay About the Same</u>	<u>Moderate Increase</u>	<u>Major Increase</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Permitting of commercial guiding or outfitter services?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
b. Providing road access to recreation areas?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
c. Providing hunting opportunities?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
d. Developing trails for off-highway motorized recreation?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
e. Developing trails for hiking, biking, and other non-motorized recreation?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
f. Regulations that require motorized vehicles to stay on designated trails?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
g. Regulations that limit levels of noise and emissions from snowmobiles and ATVs?	1	2	3	4	5	DK
h. Developing visitor facilities to increase tourism?	1	2	3	4	5	DK

***Opinions About Public Land Management Agencies***

**17. Many Utah communities are near large tracts of lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Please circle a number indicating the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about *Forest Service* land management practices.**

	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Somewha Disagree</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Forest Service land managers do a good job of preserving the environmental quality of the lands they manage	1	2	3	4	5	DK
b. Forest Service lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like grazing or logging to help encourage local economic development	1	2	3	4	5	DK
c. Forest Service lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like recreation and tourism to help encourage local economic development	1	2	3	4	5	DK
d. Most Forest Service land managers have values about resource use that are very different from those of most people who live in my community	1	2	3	4	5	DK
e. Forest Service land managers generally consider community members' concerns and opinions when making resource management decisions	1	2	3	4	5	DK
f. Forest Service land managers have too much control over decisions about resource use and development that affect me and my community	1	2	3	4	5	DK

**18. Many Utah communities are also near to large tracts of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Please circle a number indicating the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about *BLM* land management practices.**

	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>Somewhat Disagree</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Agree</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. BLM land managers do a good job of preserving the environmental quality of the lands they manage	1	2	3	4	5	DK
b. BLM lands should be managed to provide for economic uses like grazing or mining to help encourage local economic development	1	2	3	4	5	DK
c. BLM lands should be managed to provide for more economic uses like recreation and tourism to help encourage local economic development	1	2	3	4	5	DK
d. Most BLM land managers have values about resource use that are very different from those of most people who live in my community	1	2	3	4	5	DK
e. BLM land managers generally consider community members' concerns and opinions when making resource management decisions	1	2	3	4	5	DK
f. BLM land managers have too much control over decisions about resource use and development that affect me and my community	1	2	3	4	5	DK

**19. There are various ways that people can participate in public land management decision-making. During the past five years, have you participated in such decision-making by taking part in any of the following activities? (Please check YES or NO for each item).**

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
a. Putting your name on a mailing list to receive newsletters, updates, or other information about land and resource management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Attending meetings of public land management agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Contacting an elected official to express your views about specific public land management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Contacting public land agency official to express your views about specific public land management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Asking a public land agency official to attend a meeting of an organization you are part of to explain management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Volunteering to serve on a citizen focus group or advisory committee organized by a public land management agency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**20. If you answered YES to any of the items listed in question 19, how satisfied were you that your input was considered in the agency planning process?**

- ☐ Very satisfied
- ☐ Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
- ☐ Somewhat dissatisfied
- ☐ Very dissatisfied

**21. If you answered NO to all of the items listed above in question 19, WHY have you not participated in any of these types of public land decision-making processes? Please check ALL that apply to your situation.**

- ☐ I am not particularly interested in or concerned about public land management issues
- ☐ I do not believe that my participation in these processes will have a meaningful effect on how public lands and resources are managed
- ☐ I am comfortable letting others who participate in these processes represent my interests
- ☐ There have not been opportunities to take part in public participation processes involving public lands important to my community during the past five years
- ☐ Other reasons that you have not participated (please explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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### ***Background Information***

*To enable us to compare the responses of Utah residents with similar or different characteristics, in this section we ask you to provide us with some information about yourself and your household. Please check or circle the appropriate answer or fill in the requested information for each question. As with all of your answers, the information that you provide will be remain **completely confidential**.*

**22. What is your sex?**

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

**23. In what year were you born?**

\_\_\_\_\_ (write in year)

**24. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than a high school degree    | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 year college degree (BA/BS)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school degree or GED         | <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced degree (i.e. Master's, JD, MD, Ph.D.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college                      |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 year technical/associate degree |   |

**25. Is the residence that this questionnaire was mailed to your permanent, year-round home, or do you live there for just part of the year on a seasonal basis?**

- ☐ Live in this home year-round
- ☐ Live in this home on a seasonal basis

**26. In what Utah county is this home located?** \_\_\_\_\_

**27. How long have you lived in this county?**

- ☐ Less than two years
- ☐ Two to five years
- ☐ Six to ten years
- ☐ Ten to twenty years
- ☐ More than twenty years

**28. Including yourself, how many people are living in your household at the present time?**

\_\_\_\_ (write in number of people in household)

**28b) How many children under the age of 18 do you currently have living at home?**

\_\_\_\_ children

**29. What is your current employment situation?**

- ☐ Employed for pay by a company, business, or agency
- ☐ Self employed
- ☐ Unemployed but looking for work
- ☐ Unemployed, not looking for work
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Homemaker not working outside of the home
- ☐ Other (please explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Which of the following best describes your political views?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservative          | <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate Liberal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate conservative | <input type="checkbox"/> Liberal          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate              | <input type="checkbox"/> Other            |

**31. What is your religious affiliation, if any?**

- ☐ Buddhist
- ☐ Catholic
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Latter-Day Saint
- ☐ Protestant (e.g., Baptist, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, etc.)
- ☐ Other religious faith not listed above (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ None

**32. Which of the following best describes your racial/ethnic background? (Feel free to check more than one category if that is appropriate).**

- ☐ White/Caucasian/Anglo
- ☐ African American/Black
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino/Latina
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Pacific Islander
- ☐ Native American/American Indian
- ☐ Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**33. Which of the following are current sources of income in your household? (Check all that apply).**

- ☐ Wages and/or salary
- ☐ Income from business
- ☐ Interest and/or investment income
- ☐ Income from rental property
- ☐ Supplemental security income
- ☐ Other disability benefits
- ☐ Social Security payments
- ☐ Retirement pension payments
- ☐ Unemployment compensation
- ☐ Food Stamps
- ☐ Public Assistance/welfare
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**34. Which of the following categories best describes your pre-tax annual household income for 2006?**

- ☐ Less than \$15,000
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$24,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$34,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 to \$149,000
- ☐ \$150,000 to \$200,000
- ☐ \$200,000 or more

*Please feel free to use any available space in this questionnaire or in a separate letter to tell us any additional information or share any additional comments.*

*Once you have completed the survey, please seal it in the postage-paid return envelope that was provided and drop it in the mail. Thank you for your cooperation!*

